The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4936. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Cretan Insurgents to Attack the Turkish Fleet with Fire Ships.

Equality of Religions Advocated by the Austrian Reichsrath.

The Movements of France Creating Distrust in Europe.

Proposed Reorganisation of the Hungarian National Guard.

CANDIA.

The Insurgents Preparing a Squadron of Fire-Ships.

LONDON, Sunday, July 21.

Advices from the Island of Candia, *via* Athens, report that the Cretans are preparing a squadron of five fire-ships, with which they intend to attempt the destruction of the Turkish fleet, which is supporting the army of OMAR PASHA.

AUSTRIA.

Equality of Religious Faiths Advocated by the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Sunday, July 21.

The Austrian Reichsrath has adopted resolutions in favor of the political equality of religious faiths, and of acknowledging the legality of the ceremony of marriage when performed by the civil magistrate.

GERMANY.

The Movements of France Awakening Distrust.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 20—Evening.

The remarkable degree of activity noticed in the French military workshops, and the continued purchase of horses for the use of the French army, have created a great deal of distrust in financial circles here, and fears that war is approaching are openly expressed.

The market for all kinds of Government and other securities is extremely flat. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 76⅞.

HUNGARY.

The National Guard of Hungary to be Reorganized.

PESTH, Sunday, July 21.

The Honveds or National Guards of Hungary are to be reorganized.

FRANCE.

Continuance of Warlike Preparations.

PARIS, Saturday, July 20—3 P. M.

The Emperor NAPOLEON still continues to buy large numbers of horses for the use of the French army, and the military workshops in France are overtasked with work.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Volunteer Review at Wimbledon.

LONDON, Saturday, July 20—Evening.

The great review of the royal volunteer force, for which extensive preparations had been made, came off to-day at Wimbledon. Twelve thousand men were in line, and were reviewed by His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. The precision with which the field evolutions were performed is much complimented.

The Derby Reform Bill in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Saturday, July 20—Noon.

The Tories in the House of Lords sustain the Derby Reform Bill. Earl GREY opposes it.

RUSSIA.

Berezowski's Sentence Creating Dissatisfaction.

PARIS, Saturday, July 20—Evening.

Late Russian journals received here evince the utmost dissatisfaction at the verdict in the case of BEREZOWSKI, and the lenity of the sentence imposed upon the attempted assassin of the Czar.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, July 21—Evening.

United States bonds were quoted to-day at 76⅝ for the issue of 1862.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday, July 21.

The North German Lloyd's steamship *Union*, Capt. VON SANTEN, which left New-York on the 11th inst., touched at this port to-day, and after landing her English mails and passengers sailed for Bremen.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 11.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool July 10 and Queenstown July 11, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The European papers are largely engrossed with the fate of MAXIMILIAN, and most of them bitterly denounce those who put him to death. Most of the European Courts had gone into official mourning for him.

The subject was brought up in the English House of Lords on the 9th by Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE asking if the Government intended to do anything in the matter. The Earl of Derby said he had received a telegram that day which showed that there could no longer be any doubt as to the fate of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The telegram was dated Paris, 1:30 o'clock, and stated that the French Government had just received a telegram from the French Minister at Mexico reporting that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN was shot on the 19th ult. in spite of every attempt to save him. The tone of the victorious party was defiant to all foreign Powers, the United States included, and they refused to give up the Emperor's body. The French Minister was preparing to depart with his legation, but though hitherto unmolested, he was apprehensive that he might be detained as a hostage for the giving up of ALMONTE. It was scarcely necessary to say that he (Lord Derby) shared in the feelings of all their lordships with regard to his most unnecessary, cruel and barbarous murder, which must have excited sorrow in every country.

It was a murder purely gratuitous, and, so far from producing any beneficial effect, it could only add to the miseries which the unhappy country of Mexico had sustained for so many years, and was likely to continue to sustain. Their lordships must excuse him if he declined to give any opinion as to whether it would be desirable that their lordships should express their feelings with regard to this event by any public act.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE observed, that his own sentiments on the subject were so strong that although he believed the Government were prepared to do all that was right in the matter, he should feel himself bound to propose some resolution on the subject.

Referring to a telegraphic announcement from Vienna that Admiral TEGETHOFF is to proceed to Mexico to claim the body of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and that an Austrian squadron will accompany him, the Paris *Débats* declares that the second part of that assertion appears to it completely inadmissible.

The London *Owl* says that no European intervention will take place in consequence of the execution of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. In the first moment of horror and anger it was proposed, both at Paris and Vienna, to take some immediate step toward reprisals, but reflection has shown that such a course would be politically as unadvisable as practically it would be useless.

An Imperial order published at Paris, dated the 9th inst., degrades LOPEZ from the Legion of Honor for his disgraceful conduct in Mexico.

The Paris *Figaro* of the 8th inst. published what purports to be a circumstantial account of the trial and execution of MAXIMILIAN. The account was credited to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, and the *Figaro* had the audacity to pretend that it had been transmitted to Paris by Atlantic Telegraph; but it is so apparent a forgery that it is a matter of surprise that any journal should have been trapped into republishing it.

The Austrian Government has received from Mexico intelligence leading to the hope that the body of the late Emperor will be delivered to Austria. The Pope, through an extraordinary plenipotentiary, has sent an autograph letter to JUAREZ to that effect. It is also reported that the French Government, in concert with the Austrian Cabinet, have addressed to JUAREZ peremptory demands upon the same subject.

The *Zeidlersche Correspondens* of July 9 says that the news published in several journals that the Ex-Queen MARIE of Hanover was about to leave Marienburg, is entirely unofficial.

Prussia has joined the Geneva Convention for the care of the wounded in war.

At the North German Zollverein Conference on the 8th, the treaty for the maintenance of the customs and commercial union was signed. The proposals of Prussia were only altered in unimportant points. The final protocol was also signed.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* of July 9 announces that nothing is known here in well-informed quarters of France having taken steps to intervene in the North Schleswig question. M. BENEDETTI has left without in any way touching upon the matter.

The Paris *Temps* of July 9 mentions, under reserve, private letters anticipating that a fresh attempt will be made by the party of action in Italy.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

Imperial Decree to the Austrian Navy Relating to Maximilian's Death.

From the Gazette de Vienne, July 4.

We have received for publication the following decree:

As a mark of gratitude and respect for the eminent services rendered by my august brother, His late Majesty the Emperor of Mexico, in aiding the development of the Austrian navy, whose superiority has been established by the achievement of many brilliant results, I hereby decree that the Austrian navy celebrate aboard its vessels a solemn mass for the dead, accompanied by the usual mourning salutes, and that for seven weeks the flag at the topmast be shrouded in crape.

(Signed.) FRANCIS JOSEPH.
SALZBOURG, July 3, 1867.

Napoleon Anxious to Disclaim the Responsibility of Maximilian's Death.

From the Opinion Nationale, July 5.

It is rumored that the French Government, in order to disprove as promptly as possible the charges implying that it should be held responsible for the sanguinary *dénouement* of the Mexican drama, intends publishing documents which have been suppressed up to the present writing. These documents, it is averred, will show that every effort was made to induce MAXIMILIAN to quit Mexico when Marshal BAZAINE left the country, but that all attempts were rendered powerless by the intrigues of the Mexican clerical party.

Foreign Chastisement Uncalled for in Mexico.

From the Journal des Debats, July 6.

A telegram from Vienna announces that Admiral TEGETHOFF has been instructed to proceed to Mexico to recover the remains of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and rumor adds that an Austrian squadron will accompany the Admiral. The latter intelligence appears to us wholly inadmissible. No squadron is wanted to bring back a coffin. The mission of the conqueror of Lissa with a strong force into Mexican waters would seem to announce the intention of chastising JUAREZ and his partisans. We most heartily wish that means could be found to capture the bands which seized and put to death the brother of FRANCIS JOSEPH; but is the thing possible? On the other hand, would there not be as much injustice as barbarity in bombarding Vera Cruz, and thus punishing, for the Emperor's murder, the town which remained the longest faithful to the Empire? Austria will doubtless understand, just like France, what is the most prudent course at the present day, namely, to intrust to the ambitious gladiators of JUAREZ themselves the task of chastising each other, and exterminating themselves turn by turn in sanguinary anarchy. Alas! why did we not adopt that policy toward JUAREZ and his accomplices a little sooner?

Maximilian's Execution Unwarranted by Events.

From L'Opinion Nationale, July 5.

It is undoubted that the principle of public safety will occupy the foremost rank among the circumstances which determined the Mexican council of war to pass sentence of death upon MAXIMILIAN. No intelligent man could have blamed the Mexicans for having made the maxim to which we refer an inflexible rule of conduct, had the destinies of the Republic, indeed, exacted the death of the prisoner. But, in our opinion, the safety of Mexico required the adoption of no such measure. MAXIMILIAN had received the greatest and most terrible lesson ever taught a prince. He atoned for that which he first considered as a legitimate ambition, by suffering, humiliation, and unconceivable agonies. The madness of his wife dealt him a most terrible blow; after the affliction of which he yearned to bid an eternal farewell to Mexico and return to the Court of FRANCIS JOSEPH, there to occupy once more the position he had held and abandoned to reign over the inhabitants of a foreign land. The total failure of the expedition was a sufficient guarantee in itself for Mexico that no other attempt of the kind would be made by European Governments, and MAXIMILIAN, having quitted the country without even hoping to return, had neither children who might one day claim the throne by right of inheritance, nor relations who would ever think of seizing the crown of thorns that had torn the Archduke's brow rather than adorned it. The execution of MAXIMILIAN was not, then, commanded by those inexorable events that occasionally occur during the violent crises of the social and political transformation of nations. The Republic was emerging from a prolonged and cruel trial; greater brilliancy should have been shed upon its aureola. The victory of the Mexicans is for the greater part due to the intervention of the United States in their behalf; Mexico ought to have endowed their triumph with a character that would forever have honored the Mexican people and won for them the sympathies of the civilized world.

The Estrangement Between Maximilian and the Emperor of Austria.

Paris Correspondence of the London Star.

The European colony in Mexico had long remarked the coldness which existed between the Comte DE THUN, Minister of Austria, and the Emperor—who, however, was personally attached to the Comte. It appears that the Empress CHARLOTTE's *fête* on the 4th of November, 1865, was celebrated at the Palace at Mexico by a brilliant evening party, at which several stars of the literary world were present. The Spanish poet PORTELLA read a piece of poetry in honor of the young Empress, and a drama written by him was performed in a theatre improvised for the occasion. All the Court dignitaries, as well as the *Corps Diplomatique* were present, with the exception of the Austrian and Belgian Ministers, Comte DE THUN and M. DE BLONDEL. This was the beginning of a misunderstanding between the Cabinets of Vienna and Mexico. While the Emperor MAXIMILIAN was traveling through some disturbed provinces with Gen. CASTELNAU, he received a telegram from his brother, the Emperor of Austria, informing him that if he returned his title of Emperor would not be recognized; and, furthermore, that his rights as Archduke and member of the Imperial family would only be restored to him at the expiration of the five years recognized by the family arrangement signed at Miramar. It appears that this dispatch was the sole cause of the determination taken by Emperor MAXIMILIAN to continue the struggle against the Liberals without the aid of France. This it was that induced him to listen to the arguments of M. SORRES, who offered him the support of the Mexican Conservatives. Therefore, the whole responsibility of his tragic end rests on the House of Austria. What confirms this report is the undoubted fact that but a few days ago the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH telegraphed to his brother to return, promising that his family inheritance should be at once restored to him. But this promise came too late. MAXIMILIAN had already, through the treachery of the Republican LOPEZ, delivered his sword to ESCOBEDO.

FRANCE.

The Mexican Question Discussed in the French Chambers.

In the sitting of the French legislative body the Mexican question was under discussion. M. THIERS said:

"The Mexican expedition has ended without any good results to France. Our compatriots remain exposed to greater losses than ever, our commerce with Mexico is ruined, and the prestige of our greatness is compromised in America. Even in Europe the Mexican imbroglio has hampered our attitude toward the great revolution accomplished in Germany. The lesson of this unhappy expedition is that control and opposition are necessary. The Mexican expedition was approved by no one in France, but was, nevertheless, undertaken and continued for several years. There are two ways of understanding monarchical government. The first is the rule of a Prince with irresponsible Ministers, who merely execute the orders they receive. The second is a Prince governing with responsible Ministers, who have to submit their views to him as the head of the State, and can, if necessary, lean upon a representative Assembly which is able to oppose the Ministers, both, however, dependent upon public opinion. This is the form of monarchy toward which we must advance as speedily as possible in the interest of the Government and the country."

Perfect silence prevailed in the Chamber during this speech.

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC defended the Mexican expedition.

M. JULES FAVRE stated that the real idea of the expedition was the subversion of the Mexican Republic and the establishment of a throne in Mexico, but this intention had been concealed by the Government. The French troops ought to have brought back MAXIMILIAN, and thus have saved France from the stain of blood which will rest upon her. [Noisy interruptions.]

M. ROUHER protested strongly against the words of M. FAVRE.

The Relations of France and Prussia.

From the Paris Patrie, July 8.

The *Correspondance de Berlin*, of the 2d inst., contained an article, complaining bitterly of the language used by the French papers toward Prussia, and pointed out the circumstance as an indication of defiance and systematic hostility. To attribute such feelings to the French Press, in order to rouse public opinion in Germany against it, is by no means a novel tactic. It was used by more than one German paper at the time of the Luxemburg crisis, with the object of representing us to the public as animated with ideas of rancor and projects of aggression. Are we again to witness the same system of gratuitous supposition? What do these attacks, devoid of motive or pretext, signify? Where are the prints of any importance, and above all the Conservative journals, that have held this offensive language of which the *Correspondance* speaks? Is it, by chance, offensive to Prussia to remember, either the engagements which she undertook with Austria in favor of Schleswig, or the principles consecrated to the subject or the Main line by the preliminaries of Nikolsburg and the treaty of Prague? How can we hope that the affairs of Germany should be left out of the discussions on general policy and foreign affairs which occupy the European Press every day? Can the French papers abstain from following the progress of events? Is there in their tone a single symptom of those pretended offences which, it is said, are taken at Paris against all interior progress in Germany? The violent language attributed to the most moderate of papers only exists in the mind of the *Correspondance de Berlin*. Probably that print, if it questions itself with regard to the bearing of certain acts, may acknowledge that the French Press has in reality numerous subjects of preoccupation. And perhaps this is the best explanation; for are we to see anything else in the uneasiness of the *Correspondance de Berlin* but the effect of a troubled imagination and conscience?

The Empress Eugenia Invited to Visit England.

From L'Etendard, July 5.

The Empress had received from Queen VICTORIA an invitation to be present at the grand review in honor of the Sultan. Her Imperial Majesty, under the painful feelings caused by the dreadful news from Mexico, was obliged to decline the gracious invitation of the Queen of England; but the latter, while profoundly respecting the sentiments which led to this decision, and persisting in her earnest desire to receive the Empress of the French, charged Lord COWLEY, it is said, to invite her Majesty to pass two or three days privately at Osborne.

Rumored Probability of Napoleon Visiting the Emperor of Austria.

From the Indépendance Belge, July 5.

Much has been said in reference to the autograph letter addressed by the Emperor NAPOLEON to FRANCIS JOSEPH. Now that this topic of discussion is exhausted, rumors are current that it is somewhat probable that NAPOLEON will proceed to Vienna *in persona propria*, for the purpose of expressing to his Imperial brother his deep sympathy. Certain it is that the impression produced upon the Imperial family of France by the announcement of MAXIMILIAN's death is still very profound.

The French Institute Prize for Composers.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 6.

The Institute has just decreed the biennial prize of 20,000 francs for the work conferring most honor on the country produced within the last ten years. Each of the five academies taking it in turns to propose a candidate, the turn fell this time to that of the Fine Arts, which proposed M. FELICIEN DAVID, for his compositions of "Herculaneum" and "Lallah Rookh." The five academies united held a sitting yesterday, and out of 104 voters the selection was confirmed by 60 to 42, two being blank.

French Catholic Priests Forbidden to Visit the Exposition.

The Bishop of Nantes, says a recent number of the *Indépendance Belge*, has formally forbidden the priests of his diocese visiting the Paris Exposition Universelle.

Mrs. Dr. Walker in Europe.

From the Opinion Nationale, July 9.

The physicians and students of the Hospital de la Charité were visited on Saturday by one of their American *confrères*, who acquired a certain reputation during the recent civil war. The person to whom we refer is Mme. Dr. WALKER, who, during the struggle between the North and South, had charge of a number of ambulances. *Petite* and fragile, attired with the elegant simplicity of a fashionable lady, Mme. Dr. WALKER was received with marked cordiality and respect. She displayed great interest in the medical and surgical services of the establishment. Her visit to the Hospital de la Charité proclaims a new principle, the righteousness of which has already been consecrated in the New World—that of recognizing the equality of women and men before science.

Reported Visit of Victor Hugo to Paris.

From le Messager Franco Américain, July 19.

The *Courrier du Havre* informs us that VICTOR HUGO was in Havre on July 3, having crossed the channel in the Southampton steamer. At 10 o'clock, says the *Courrier*, he visited a *café* on the Place Napoleon III., in company with his faithful friend and disciple, AUGUSTE VACQUERIE. The great poet appears to enjoy excellent health; his age, however, is quite apparent, and his beard is nearly white. VICTOR HUGO proceeded on the day of his arrival to Paris, where he witnessed the first performance of *Hernani*. Few persons who jostled the traveler attired in gray and wearing no decoration whatever, would have suspected that they were in such close proximity to the chief of the romantic school, of which he is still the brilliant embodiment. The poet's look is bright though somewhat dreamy. His features bear very little resemblance to HUGO's *cartes de visite*, the resemblance of which to the original is warranted.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

A Political Address from the Pope—The Case of Cardinal D'Andrea.

Correspondence of the London Times.

I have already mentioned that on Monday evening the deputation of the hundred cities of Italy presented a magnificent album to the Pope. On that occasion Count CLAUDIO BOSCHETTI read the address to His Holiness, which it is not necessary to give, and the Pope replied. The answer has not yet been published, but I have managed to procure a copy of it and send it entire, as it shows what the animus of the Pope is and to a certain extent what will be his future policy. His Holiness, pointing to the Castle St. Angelo, said:

There upon that pile stands the angel who subdued the demons. He holds a sword restored to its scabbard, and, in like manner, I announce this day the termination of the pestilence. [The allusion is to a tradition that on the cessation of the plague, in the time of GREGORY the Great, the angel sheathed his sword.] Now, again, methinks I see him return the sword to its scabbard, as if in the act of obeying the Divine decrees, for to-day commences an era of mercy. At the beginning of this century, on this very day, one of my predecessors was dethroned, and compelled to fly into exile, pursued by those same enemies who now, under the pretense of aggrandizing their country, would root out of our hearts our holy faith. On this same day (for it began with their earliest breath) liberating forces enter this Holy City to disperse the enemies of God and His Church, who, in this city, the centre of the Catholic Faith, wished to destroy the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. Of ill omen to Rome has this day been called. I say that the hour of its triumph has begun. Men have said that I hate Italy. No, I do not hate her. I have loved her always, and have blessed her; I have longed for her prosperity, and God knows how I pray for her. Let us pray for this, I must at present call it, unhappy nation. That is not unity which is founded on egotism; that unity is not blessed which destroys charity and justice, which tramples under foot the rights of all—of the ministers of God, and of good Christians. They have all for their enemies; all stand in array against them; for they have as their enemy God himself. The hour has dawned, our triumph cannot fail, and if it be delayed let us suffer in peace the inflictions of Divine justice. I am moved by this demonstration of affection—by the sentiments which you have expressed to me in your own name, and in the names of the hundred cities of Italy, and I declare to you all my gratitude, my tenderness. I bless those who have presented me this offering, and their families. I bless you and your families with a special benediction, and if any one of them has wandered—if a father, a son or a brother, deceived by fallacious ideas, has wandered into the path of error, let this benediction cause him to return to the straight path. May this benediction accompany you everywhere; may it follow you on your return to your homes; may it accompany you even to your last day. If during your lives you find yourselves abandoned by all, this benediction will never forsake you. I bless this classic land, fruitful mother of so many saints, which has given to the church and to Heaven so many heroes of sanctity and justice. I pray to God to preserve her in her ancient faith, which forms her greatest glory. Again I bless you and your families, and be this benediction a pledge to you of every prosperity. I impart it to you in the name of God, that we may reach that blessed eternity in which we shall praise and thank God. Farewell for ever and ever. *Pax et Benedictio,"* &c.

On few occasions has the Pope ventured so fully and so strongly to express himself on political subjects. His courage, always great, has derived fresh strength from this vast demonstration, and we shall see the results in a *non possumus* policy which will render any reconciliation on the part of the Italian Government more difficult than ever.

I have said nothing as yet of Cardinal D'ANDREA, who is still in Naples, and yet his case has been brought before a Consistory, and he has received the following communication—that unless he return to Rome within five months he will be suspended from his bishopric, and be deprived of the *voce attiva* and *passiva* in all councils. Considering the circumstances the sentence is a mild one, and much more so probably, than his enemies, Cardinal CATERINI and others, would have desired. His best friends regret that his Eminence did not come up for this great occasion of such solemn importance to the Church. Almost all the bishops of Southern Italy have been here and have crowded round FRANCIS II. Hopes of a restoration are evidently not abandoned, for there is no wish so mad that men will not indulge in it, and trust in its accomplishment. Rome is, however, thinning fast, and all are rushing away by steamer or by rail. Dr. MANNING left on Monday; he was one of the bishops who arrived the earliest. The Irish bishops were latest in the field, and at the time I reported it none had arrived. They have since made up by their numbers for their delay. It is needless to say that the ultramontane visitors are sinking under the heat, which, as a sirocco wind is blowing, is more oppressive than I ever remember it in Rome, though I have known Rome in the month of August. One sits quietly in his chair and improvises a vapor bath, while respiration is difficult. This morning the Pope will visit the prison of St. Peter—that is the Mamertine Prison, in the Foro Romano; but it is an act of private devotion. The great festival really terminated on Sunday.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, July 13, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Panama Railroad Company	$24,778 79
Wells, Fargo & Co.	140,132 87
Eugene Kelly & Co.	166,900 00
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	74,700 00
Dabney Morgan & Co.	135,884 33
Lees & Waller	$616,000 00
Total	1,153,396 04
FROM ASPINWALL.	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,000 00
S. L. De Mier	285 00
D. De Castro	874 00
T. L. Isaacs & Asch	1,775 00
Total	$1,162,330 04

Miscellaneous Items from Panama, Chili and Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, July 13, 1865.

Everything on the Isthmus and so far as heard from in the interior is quieting down. No attempt has yet been made by the State Government of Panama to enforce payment of the extra taxes recently levied for war purposes, and it is believed American merchants will not be molested.

The power of Gen. MOSQUERA seems to be ended. The old man's sway is broken, it is hoped forever. He has been the embodiment of the spirit of discord in this unhappy land for many a year—a despotic, bold, bad man. Few will grieve at his overthrow. The country has everything to hope from the new order of things under the citizen President, ACOSTA. No later news has been received from Bogota in relation to the Panama Railroad Commission, but it is expected the next mail will announce the final result.

Col. J. B. C. MURRAY, the newly appointed United States Inspector of Customs at this port, has been well received by the people here, as no doubt the new United States Consul will be if he ever comes—an event long looked for, long delayed. Mr. HICKS, Acting Vice Consul, is still in charge of the Consulate. At Aspinwall Mr. TRACY ROBINSON has taken charge as Vice Consul, in place of Consul RICE, who has gone North on leave.

Commander W. F. SPICER arrived on the 10th, to take command of the United States steamer *Dacotah*, which arrived on the 12th and relieved the *Resacca*. The latter vessel will then proceed to the North Pacific.

The *Marblehead*, Lieut. Commander LEROY FITCH, is at Aspinwall.

Health of the Isthmus remains unchanged. Weather very hot, wet and disagreeable.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Panama* anchored in this port on the morning of the 4th inst. Her dates are to June 30. She brings 1,690 packages merchandise and $259,600 in specie.

CHILI.

Political disorder still reigns in this Republic. On the 8th, when the session took place, the doors of the Chamber were closed and guarded by soldiers to prevent the entrance of the public, for on the 6th the session was suspended by the President of the Chamber, who interpreted his duty with excessive strictness upon an oration delivered by the old radical, GUILLERMO MATTA, which was enthusiastically cheered by the "strangers of the gallery," much to his displeasure. This measure so irritated the masses that they insulted the ministerial deputies as they entered, and vociferously cheered the popular favorites.

The question has been put by one of the members of the Senate whether, as he was led to believe, it were true that a large sum of money had been entrusted to the agent of a French house, and, if so, whether Government had taken the necessary precautions to insure against all risks this considerable amount, the said house being publicly known to be in an embarrassed position. The Ministers of the Interior and of War, notwithstanding the grave nature of the charge involved in the inquiry, declined to answer, on the plea that it was a matter which did not come within their province, while the Minister of the Treasury, to evade a reply, referred the House to the account of the appropriation of public moneys which is annually submitted to Congress. The Senator, whose apprehensions seemed to be well-founded, from the facts in his possession, was consequently fain to declare his resolution to ask that both President and Cabinet should be held to the full measure of their responsibility.

A petition has been made by several citizens of New-York and presented to Government, soliciting privileges for the laying of a telegraph cable between the western coast of South America and Europe, to be called the Hispano-American Ocean Telegraph Company. This Company proposes to establish and work a line between Panama and some port of Chili, along the seaboard of the intermediate Republics. This line is intended to connect with the cable now in progress of submersion between Florida and Aspinwall, *via* Cuba, which in its turn will unite with the inter-oceanic cable.

The Minister of War had declared in the Chamber of Senators that the Government considered the war with Spain at an end. The Executive had asked the authorization for the sale of the vessels of war composing the Chili fleet. It is thought that the vessels in question, being admirably adapted for packet service, will be easily disposed of.

The commerce of the Republic has revived since the war, and promises a healthy progress.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

From Peru there is very little in the shape of news. The Republic is still unsettled, and its condition very unsatisfactory. The road from Callao to Lima is again taken possession by bandits, rendering it unsafe to travel. Hordes of robbers appear to infest the country.

Congress has decreed the continuation of war against Spain, which appears to be received with great dissatisfaction, as it is ruinous to the commerce of the country.

The guano contract had been submitted to Congress and met with a very favorable reception; but it is supposed the Government will refuse to adopt the measure; if so, the old system will be continued. The consignees had refused to make good their proposals for purchase on account of the note addressed by the Minister of Hacienda to Congress on the subject. Considerable excitement is created thereby.

A mutiny took place on board the British bark *Llama* at Callao. Capt. GREGOR and his first officer having been on shore, the steward handed round "aguardiente" pretty freely among the crew, who soon got "jolly drunk." The Captain and first officer returned on board at 9 P. M., and seeing the ship in a general uproar, reprimanded the steward, whereupon they were attacked by the drunken crew with knives in their hands. The Captain was mortally wounded in the head and the mate was struck in the side. They were immediately arrested by the Captain of the Port, and are now in the hands of the authorities. There is very little hope for the Captain's life, but the mate may recover.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Scarcity of Troops on the Plains—Gallant Fight of a Herdsman with Indians—A Wild Woman on the Prairies.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT HAYS, SMOKY HILL RIVER, Saturday, July 13, 1867.

The first thing which impresses one here is the total ignorance just left behind him in the States regarding Indian matters. One portion believe that the great majority of people coming to our Far West are murdered; while others think all Indians are peaceable, and that reports of outrages are born in the brains of alarmists and speculators. Both parties labor under mistakes. It is no exaggeration to state that the different routes westward across these prairies are marked by the graves of murdered pioneers. Those brave, hardy men, the pilots of civilization, are fast dotting these rich grounds with their rude head-boards. Hardly a stage-station but gives rest to some mutilated body. It is seldom that slaughters like that of Fort Kearny occurs, but isolated cases are frequent. Stock tenders and teamsters with disabled wagons suffer most.

Yesterday Gen. HANCOCK arrived here from Fort Wallace, on his way to Harker, for a Conference with Gen. SHERMAN. All along his route he had terrible evidences of the hostile character of the surrounding Indians. Even the bodies of men murdered weeks previously were dug up, terribly mutilated, with arrows inserted in every possible spot, and then thrown by savages in the path of the escort. Gen. HANCOCK believes in a vigorous prosecution of the war, but lacks troops for carrying out such a purpose efficiently. He brought but a small escort and train with him, and leaves immediately for Harker, three days' journey off, and the frontier fort of civilization in Kansas.

Gen. SHERMAN's action is anxiously looked for, as hitherto he has appeared ignorant of the magnitude of the contest before him. The tribes now upon the war-path along this route are the Southern Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and portions of the Kiowas, numbering a couple of thousand able warriors. Over north and west of us, and along the Platte, are the Ninneconjon, Teton Sioux, Arapahoes and Northern Cheyennes, all hostile, and aided by occasional bands from SPOTTED TAIL's and other professedly friendly tribes. Their number is about 2,500. Gen. CUSTER is near Fort Wallace with a small force, but can effect nothing on the offensive until more troops are sent him. His supply wagons and scouting parties are daily attacked, and the other night an effort was made to stampede the animals close to camp. Gen. HANCOCK is now establishing a fort between this and Wallace, and Gen. GIBBS, commanding here, leaves in a day or so with troops to take charge of it. Capt. CORBIN will take command of Fort Hays. An epitome of affairs along the Smoky Hill route to Denvers is as follows: Fort Harker, where Ellsworth City is located, is the extreme frontier settlement on this border of Kansas. To that point the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad is completed. Between there and here, a distance of sixty-five miles, a portion of grading is finished, but work has been seriously retarded lately on account of some of the laborers being killed and scalped. The sight of their dead bodies when found, filled with arrows, frightened their comrades, and caused a stampede for the settlements. The stages now run tri-weekly from Harker here, and semi-weekly on to Denver, passengers and guard being strongly armed. Not a man moves around on the Plains without a fast horse and an arsenal of weapons. Midway between Harker and here the Indians attacked two stock tenders the other day, killing one and wounding the other, the affair occurring at Wilson's Creek. The wounded man defended himself bravely. It was an early hour of the morning, and he was in a ravine, when thirty mounted Indians, supposed to be Kiowas, suddenly appeared and charged toward him yelling wildly. They had just previously been half a mile further down the ravine, killed and scalped the other herder, an old man. Young WAITE when thus attacked drew his revolver and fired six shots, and then turning his mule fled. The Indians commenced shooting with revolvers, one ball passing through WAITE's shoulder, another entering his thigh. The chase continued for several hundred yards when one warrior, finely mounted and evidently a chief, spurred up to the fugitive's side and was about to lance him, as the brave boy drew a pocket-pistol, his last resort, and fired, the ball passing through the chief's neck. At this moment six negro soldiers guarding the station, although several hundred yards off, opened fire with their muskets, and the Indians, after the manner of that valiant race, sought refuge in a ravine. A running fight then ensued for half a mile, the warriors departing more rapidly than they came in the direction of Smoky Hill River.

The peculiar mode of warfare these savages adopt was illustrated in this case. Before going into action they pass a cord under the horse, and in a loop at each end insert their feet, thus being actually tied on. Then they can lie on the opposite side of an animal in approaching enemies, or shoot under its neck, themselves exposing only a knee and hand. Thus the chief shot by the herdsman, WAITE, being tied to his pony was carried by it half a mile before falling. The body was adorned with heavy silver ear-rings, a jacket profusely covered with buttons, and United States army pants.

A strange superstition of the Indians was exhibited. The pursuers, after scalping their victim, returned. During the night, the fugitive warriors returned, and carried their chief's body to the banks of the Smoky Hill, leaving it there and unburied. Without his hair no Indian can enter the happy hunting-grounds, and the scalped dead are yielded to wolves.

A wild romance is attached now to one of our lonely streams. While out scouting, the other day, along Fossil Creek some of our soldiers came suddenly upon a white woman. She was dressed in black, with disordered hair and haggard eyes, and fled in a crazy manner when approached. An Indian camp had been supposed to exist near, and the soldiers were were afraid to pursue beyond a short distance. There are various opinions held regarding the matter. Most probably the woman's relatives were murdered in one of the late attacks upon emigrant wagons, and she, escaping, became crazy from fright and grief. Or she may have strayed from the Indian camp, and been a poor captive, made insane by cruelty. Negro soldiers are not very fascinating in appearance, and, meeting in the lonely creek bottom, the crazed wanderer probably imagined them hostile Indians, and either fled for protection to those who held her captive, or wandered aimlessly on among the Smoky Hills. As more troops come into the country she may again be found and the mystery solved.

Until lately the buffalo on these Plains have been numerous and hunting good. In a few days a good chase will be organized, of which I may send you particulars.

Westward the cholera takes its way. First we heard of it among the frontier settlements, and now, moving steadily forward, it is upon us. So far the fatalities have been principally confined to negro troops.

The progressive character of the American people is wonderfully illustrated here. Notwithstanding Indian hostilities settlers are commencing to locate, and soon all the land along the railroad to this point will be taken.

When the next courier arrives from Gen. CUSTER I will give you further particulars regarding matters at Fort Wallace.

W. E. W.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sailing of a Steamer for Sitka—Organization of the Revenue Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, July 21.

The United States steamer *Lincoln* sailed for Alaska to-day. She conveys a Government surveying party to make a photographical survey of the coast and adjacent islands, under the supervision of Mr. GEORGE DAVIDSON.

Capt. W. A. HOWARD will proceed by the *Lincoln* to Sitka, to organize the affairs of the Revenue Department.

The Irish civil organizations of San Francisco have determined to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. Platt's Hall has been engaged for the purpose of holding the funeral ceremonies, in which many Catholic clergymen will assist. It is the desire of the Irishmen of California to obtain and have him interred at Waterford by the side of his kindred.

Prof. WHITNEY, of the State Geological Corps, has returned from a visit to Washington and Oregon. He ascended Mount Hood, took careful barometrical observations, and found the height not to exceed twelve thousand four hundred feet.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Depredations by Indians—Attack on Wagon Trains—Concentration of Bands for Hostile Purpose.

CHICAGO, Sunday, July 21.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Omaha, dated the 20th inst., says a party of Indians came within one hundred yards of Brady's Island Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, on Thursday last and drove off a lot of mules.

Three chiefs, belonging to a tribe of friendly Sioux, report to Col. PATRICK, at North Platte, that a large band of hostile Indians are coming down the North Platte River for the purpose of attacking the settlements. It is thought that the party who stampeded the stock at Brady's Island is the advance of this hostile band.

The *Frontier Index* of July 19 says the Indians attacked HAINES' train near Mud Springs, on July 17, and were repulsed. They had one man wounded and lost a mule. A large Government train, just from the new post at Black Hills, lost one man, killed by the Indians.

Council with Crow Indians—Fight Between Crows and Cheyennes.

FORT PHILIP KEARNEY, D. T., July 7,
Via Fort Laramie, July 20, 1867,
3 o'clock P. M.

Judge KINNEY, of the Special Indian Commission, has just concluded a highly satisfactory council with eighteen hundred Crow Indians, who visited him at this place. They are anxious to join in an expedition against the Sioux. While in council the Cheyennes ran off their horses. The Crows secured them, killing three Indians.

Discovery of Gold on the Plains—Seceding Mormons Coming East—Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 21.

Very rich gold discoveries have been made by the Mormons on Green River. BRIGHAM YOUNG is fitting out parties for the mines.

Gov. SMITH, of Montana, has gone to Virginia City to place himself in telegraphic communication with Gen. SHERMAN and Secretary STANTON, in regard to military matters.

From the 1st to the 6th of July, over six thousand acres of land were entered in the land office at Denver.

A train of seceding Mormons, from Utah, arrived at Julesburg on the 18th inst., *en route* to the States.

The steamer *Antelope*, from Fort Benton, was fired into by Indians below Fort Buford.

The National Base Ball Club of Washington, D. C., arrived here last night. They will play the Union Club of this city to-morrow and the Empire Club on Tuesday. They will leave for Chicago on Wednesday.

A locomotive on the Illinois Central Railroad exploded yesterday at Cairo, instantly killing W. HAYWARD, the engineer, and mortally wounding JOHN WILSON, the fireman.

Removal of the Wachitaw Indians.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sunday, July 21.

Superintendent WORTHAM has rejected the bid of the rebel Gen. RECTOR for the removal of the Wachitaw Indians, the sureties not being approved by the United States District-Attorney. WORTHAM will remove the Indians himself at a cost of about $5,000, which it is expected will save the Government not less than $100,000.

MEXICO.

The Body of Maximilian to be Delivered to Austria.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 21,
9:20 o'clock P. M.

Late advices from Vera Cruz state that the body of MAXIMILIAN will be delivered to the Austrian Legation.

The remains of the ex-Emperor are now on their way to Vera Cruz, and will be put on board the Austrian steam-frigate *Elizabeth*, which is due here about the 1st of August.

There is no truth in the report that the foreign Consuls have been molested in Mexico.

Murder of Negroes in Texas—Arrest of Two of the Murderers.

GALVESTON, Sunday, July 21.

On Sunday last, while the freed people of Sterling, Robertson County, were worshiping in their church, they were attacked by four desperadoes, who said the "d——d negroes should not hold church." They then drove the colored people away, shooting down in cold blood three of their number, two men and one woman. The agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in two hours collected a hundred of the freedmen, who, mounted and armed, pursued, overtook and captured two of the villains, who are now in custody, but their trial before the civil authorities is considered a farce. Military trials and summary executions are needed here, to preserve the peace.

Murder of an Active Republican at Goodlettsville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, July 21.

A man named WILLIAM SCRUGGS was assassinated last night about 9 o'clock while sitting in his store, at Goodlettsville, fourteen miles from Nashville. The gun was fired through a window, and several buckshot took effect, killing him almost instantly. A Radical meeting had been held in the place during the day, and he took an active part in it. This, it is thought, was one incentive to the murder, though he had been previously threatened. Two men are suspected and detectives have been sent to investigate the affair.

Great Freshet in the Mississippi—Immense Loss of Lumber in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Saturday, July 20.

There is a great freshet in the Mississippi River, and the water is as high as in 1859. The Suspension Bridge and the St. Anthony Bridge are threatened. The Davis Mills are steadfast. Casey Island Boom, nine miles above here, broke at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and 8,000,000 feet of logs went over the falls. In all, 12,000,000 feet have gone over since yesterday morning. The great Coon Creek Boom, containing 30,000,000 feet, is still safe.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

A Visit to His Home—His Characteristics—View on the War, and on National Politics.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

It hardly awoke a glance of drowsy indifference for my fellow-passengers by the Georgia Railroad as, at a village station, some hundred odd miles from Atlanta, the train came to a momentary halt and the conductor announced "Crawfordville." But letting it sweep onward to Augusta, I here debarked, for I had come many a long league with no other object in the world than to make a pilgrimage to this same Crawfordville.

It is a poor old tumble-down Georgia village of three or four score wooden houses, which straggle over the sad and silent street or two, mildewed and weather-worn, and given over for a generation past to mere somnolence and decrepitude; placed amid a sterile and unpicturesque country, and inhabited by a people dull, homely and prosaic. To me, to you, perhaps to itself, it has but one purpose or meaning—it is the home of a fine spirit, of a shining intellect, of an illustrious statesman. It is the home of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

That is justification enough of Crawfordville.

I had sent my letter of introduction to precede me, as it was in the gray dawn when we reached Crawfordville, and after a while walked to the house, which was pointed out to me by a negro as that of "Massa ALECK." It is but a stone's throw from the depot, and stands in the midst of a piece of ground of three or four acres. The grounds are surrounded by a paling and embellished by some magnificent oaks of a great growth and age, and half hidden in this grove is a plain and modest wooden house, the home of Mr. STEPHENS. On my approach he came out to greet me with a gentle, winning smile and a warm welcome to "Liberty Hall," which is the familiar name of his home. Having sent for my luggage he established me *chez lui*, with the pressing entreaty to stay a week, a month, as long as possible. An open-hearted hospitality is one of the prominent traits of his character.

PERSONNEL OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

I had never seen STEPHENS before, nor from his portraits should I have known him. Imagine to yourself a figure slight and fragile, nearly six feet high, but with the student's stoop in the shoulders, and a pale, wan, careworn, wrinkled face, on which no sign of beard appears—that would be what first strikes the eye. But this would fail to give the impression of the *ensemble* of the man. There is in his whole personnel a certain *unearthliness* that moves one partly with awe and partly with pity; awe at what seems almost a disembodied spirit, and pity when you see that it is humanity after all, and suffering humanity, too. I have frequently seen STEPHENS' face described as the face of a boy, but a boy has not a face covered with the furrows of grief. To me, it is rather the face of a woman—of a mother who has borne many sufferings, who has met these sufferings with gentle resignation, and whose resignation heaven has rewarded by that inward peace which illumines the countenance with an evanescent light from beyond the tomb. In his physique he has just enough of the material to make him subject to the law of gravitation. There is a pair of scales on the balcony; I took the fancy to stand on it and weigh myself. STEPHENS, with a little laugh, stepped on after me—how much do you suppose he weighed? *Ninety-four pounds* avoirdupois!

Perhaps there are some other traits that I might mention. His head, without being imposing, is very fine in its contour, as though modeled by the hand of the sculptor, and the brain laid deftly where it best belongs. His hair is of a silky fineness, brown originally, and now growing gray. Finally, he has a pair of marvelous eyes, dark and liquid, and full of intensity and power. He is 55 years of age.

STEPHENS' life, as you well know, has been one long story of pain and travail, through which the struggling spirit has, in its workings,

> "Fretted the feeble body to decay,
> And o'er informed the tenement of clay."

Of late he has been rather ill, and though I found him much better and up and around, he was still suffering—a fact which he attributed to the east wind, for he is subject to all the skyey influences. He finds that he has better health here, at his birthplace, than anywhere else, and he tells me that he enjoys the air of Crawfordville more than that of any place at which he ever was except Fort Warren, the Summer climate of which he spoke of as enchanting; and this is the only impression his six months' imprisonment there seems to have produced on him.

HIS CHARACTERISTICS.

In this frail body dwells a very rare spirit. I willingly allow myself to forget, for the nonce, the Vice-President of a Confederacy in whose making he had no hand, and remember only that here is a man who has led a guileless life. I believe I got very close to his inmost nature, and I can say I never saw a more pure, gentle, loveable human soul. He is as free as we ever get to be in this world from the frailties and passions and selfishnesses of our earthly nature, and he has laid up treasure yonder by a life filled with good deeds. He has, for many, many years, spent the greater part of the largest professional income of any man in Georgia, in helping the needy, in educating poor young men, and in other multifarious benevolences, and I have heard from his neighbors innumerable stories that bring tears to one's eyes, of how he has befriended and defended and upraised the wretched and the ignorant and the criminal. Though far from rich, (the value of his estate would be under ten thousand dollars,) he yet spares, by abridging his own modest wants, a wonderful deal for charity, and is the almoner of unnumbered poor people, and especially, as I have seen, of poor, helpless, shiftless blacks, who seem naturally to flock to "Massa ALECK" in every time of need.

This much I have said of his moral nature, because I fancy there is good even in the report of a noble life. Of his intellectual traits there is no call for me to speak, since the quality of his mind is already universally known. What is astonishing, however, is to see such mental vigor, such sustained and subtle thought, associated with a body so feeble, so worn by disease. The relationship subsisting between the physical and moral parts in man forms one of the obscure and intricate problems in physiology and psychology, and certainly one of the strangest phenomena in this problem is the oft-witnessed association of extraordinary mental powers with bodily disease. Perhaps if we were to accept that philosophy which holds that men are subject to supernal influences, we might say that these influences require to act through organizations which, from some abnormal tendency or some exceptional nerve, are what we may call *negative*. Such beings draw on sources of inspiration beyond the realms of the conscious intellect, and are guided by unseen powers. Well, STEPHENS is one of these rare organizations: so that in place of their being any occasion to wonder at what seems the paradox of so powerful a mind joined to so feeble a body, one may rather conclude that there is a necessary connection between the two. I shall end this brief characterization by saying that the same thing that endows him with the power of speculation impairs the quality of action. He was out of place as a leader in the rebellion, as indeed soon appeared; for after a while he spent most of his time quietly here in Crawfordville, making only rare and rarer visits to Richmond. Not the type of man fitted to rule the elements in the storm and stress of that tremendous revolution, he was rather the seer who first of all seized its central meaning, and then the Cassandra, who in his brooding and prophetic soul read the omens of its doom and downfall.

CONVERSATION.

Mr. Stephens has never been married. The result is that life in "Liberty Hall" takes on a very free and easy character. There are no pestering (pardon, charmingly pestering) women folks around to claim attention and break the composure of a pipe. He is a great smoker, and as I am myself somewhat of a votary of the weed, we soon fell in pleasant rapport, and passed the day sitting on the piazza, smoking and chatting, under the shadow of the great oaks. Mr. Stephens immediately opened the subject of the war by some kind allusions to certain poor contributions to its history by the present writer. From the military part of the war, in which he takes a great interest, he diverged to its civil and political aspects, to secession, its rights and wrongs, to the nature and history of the American Government, to the conduct of the rebellion, to his own relations thereto. As you may be aware, he is engaged in writing a work on the "War Between the States." It is, however, as I gather, to be a monograph rather than a history, and will treat only of special points in the causes, conduct and results of the war of secession. He shrinks from the amount of morbid anatomy that would be required in a complete history. "No right-hearted Confederate," he observed to me, "can write the history of the war; it would be like a man raking up and exposing to view the follies and errors of his brother." Stephens is perhaps the only man who could, if he would, write the secret, internal history of the Confederacy, and as he is not so minded, a great deal of it will die with him. The work on which he is now engaged cannot fail to possess a very high value; it need not, however, be looked for soon, as it is yet in no considerable degree of forwardness.

THE ERRORS OF THE SOUTH.

I may generalize the conclusion of a long, wide-spreading talk regarding the conduct of the South in this way: The South was guilty of two great mistakes—the first was *secession* itself, and the second the object for which the war was made, to-wit, *independence*. Add to these a third, namely the errors in the civil and military management of the war when it was once begun. I shall endeavor in the subsequent part of this letter to develop some of the leading points he made in regard to these several matters, and first of all as to

STEPHENS' POSITION ON SECESSION.

As I have said, he regarded secession as a prodigious political blunder. I must now add that he believed in the perfect right of secession.

This brought up in our talk the whole vexed question of the sovereignty of the States, a theory firmly held by Mr. Stephens and believed by him to be the sole conservative principle in the American Government, without which it runs into a mere government of the numerical majority, and ending one easily sees where, since all simple forms of government ultimate in despotism. I will certainly not report my feeble attempt to break a lance, on this high issue, with this master of logical fencing. He went over the whole subject, tracing it through the debates in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and so down through the earlier and later times. Among the authorities he brought up were Calhoun and Webster, whose great debate he asked me to read. He looks upon these two speeches as the most perfect presentation and summation of the whole question, and as such he intends to print them entire in his book. Calhoun he thinks utterly annihilated his antagonist, who, indeed, never replied, and he says that Webster afterward, while at Capron Springs, in Virginia, confessed that the States *were* sovereign. I ventured to say that if it be conceded, as Webster concedes, that, on the revolt of the Colonies, the entire sovereignty lapsed to the States, then one is caught in the meshes of Calhoun's logic and must accept his conclusion; for if we grant with Webster that the States were sovereign under the Confederation, then they remained sovereign under the new Union; but perhaps the truth is that the States never were sovereign even under the Confederation—that on the revolt there inhered in the States only such partial sovereignty as they shared with the other members of the British Empire, and that all that other paramount sovereignty which had before resided in the British Government lapsed, on the revolt, to the people of the United States as a whole. But he replied that "to prove that you would need to upturn whole mountains of history;" and so after a long dissertation the matter ended where that debate generally ends.

But while Stephens held clearly to the right of secession, he was convinced that at the time it was made it was a prodigious folly; and these two views he regards as justifying as well his support of secession, when the deed was once done, as his opposition to it at the beginning. I brought this matter up in referring to his famous Union speech before the Legislature at Milledgeville, in November, 1860, for he had given me a copy of his speeches, and I was glancing again over that one, which always struck me as the dying swan song of Unionism in the South.

"People are greatly mistaken," said he, "in regard to that speech. When I went North my friends said: 'Oh, if you had only held to the sentiment of that speech; but we suppose you were overslaughed,' &c. But there was no inconsistency between that and my action. They forget that while I opposed secession as bad policy, I fully believed in the right, and expressed my determination of sharing the fortunes of my State. I thought the Government of the United States was, as I then said, 'the best Government the world ever saw.' There was no oppression, only anticipated evils, and I thought it was better to bear the ills we had than fly to others that we knew not of. But the people were infatuated, and I was bound to go with them, if we all went to destruction. You might as well have tried to stop the swine possessed by the devils from rushing into the sea as to keep the people from rushing into secession." Then, after a little pause, he added: "I did just as I should have done had I been in the Convention that formed the Constitution in '87. Though I should then have wanted union, yet if it had been rejected, I would of course have been compelled to yield."

He then gave me an interesting account of the circumstances under which he made his Milledgeville speech. At the time of the election of Mr. Lincoln, the Georgia Legislature was sitting. The secession spirit ran very high in South Carolina, and had infected Georgia. The most inflammatory speeches were made night after night. The invitation to address the body came from its more conservative portion, and in response he went down from here to Milledgeville, where he spoke on the night of the 14th of November. There had been an organized opposition to prevent his speaking; nevertheless, he spoke. The speech was extemporaneous, the inspiration of the moment, not fully reported and never revised by him. It produced a profound impression, North and South, and gave rise to an interesting correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and Stephens. At the close of the speech, Mr. Toombs, his warm personal friend, but bitter political opponent, who had the night before delivered a powerful and impassioned speech in favor of secession, called for three cheers for Stephens, "one of the brightest intellects and purest patriots that now lives."

The Legislature, rampant on secession, wanted to take the State out of the Union without a Convention; but by Stephens' influence they were persuaded to submit it to the people. So finally the resolution was adopted for an election to be held on the 1st of January, 1861, to send delegates to a Convention. But here again luck was against the Union men, and in illustration of this, Stephens went on to give me a curious account of

HOW A RAIN-STORM TOOK GEORGIA OUT OF THE UNION.

Mr. Stephens had wanted a Convention of the people to be held about the 15th of December. He knew that Georgia would not secede, and he was also sure that South Carolina, which had not yet seceded, would not, hot though she was, go out alone. But he could not effect this purpose. The election for delegates was ordered for the 1st of January, which was after South Carolina had taken the leap. "Well," he went on to say, "on the 1st of January, there was a rain-storm more violent than the oldest inhabitant remembered—not since the flood in the Yazoo had there been such a storm. The result was that the country people could not get out to vote, and this gave a preponderating influence in the election of delegates to the towns and villages, where, you know, political epidemics are always stronger than elsewhere. We lost at least twenty Union members by this. Even Rome, up in the Cherokee country, where the Union sentiment was vastly in the ascendant, sent a secession delegate. I went over myself to the Court-house yonder to vote, and the room was filled with dripping people, with wet saddles in their hands, who had come through the flood and mire with immense difficulty. I made them a little speech there, and I said then that I feared the rain would lose us the election. And so indeed it did."

SPIRIT OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

Mr. Stephens was elected to the Convention—of course as a Union delegate. The Union sentiment was at first considerably in the majority, but the disunionists pushed the fight *à l'outrance*. "The disappointed ambition of ——, who had expected to succeed Buchanan, carried him to great lengths. That man could have saved Georgia. In the Convention it was urged that we must secede—that there would be intestine strife if we did not—that the young men (who were mainly secessionists,) would regard the old men as traitors. And then there was the great fact that South Carolina was out, and she must be sustained. But had we not lost our Union delegates by that rain, we would have been strong enough to dictate our own terms to the secessionists, and instead of supporting Carolina on the line of secession, we would have been able to say 'you must see to it that South Carolina comes back.' In revolutionary times," he continued, "a phrase is often a great power; well, they got up the phrase 'we can make better terms out than in,' and that carried Georgia into secession." "Was the question submitted to the popular vote?" "No." "Do you think there was Union sentiment enough to have voted down the ordinance?" "I think very likely; but we were swept along by the swift advancing realities of war."

GLIMPSES OF THE EARLY WAR-DAYS.

Much to his surprise, Mr. Stephens was selected as one of the delegates from the State of Georgia to Montgomery. He hesitated two days, and finally consented to go only from a dictate of duty to aid in saving what could be saved of constitutional liberty in the pending general disruption which seemed to be determined on by one side, and not seriously objected to on the other. He took an active part in the formation of the Constitution for the Provisional Government.

The day before the adjournment of the Convention the different delegations had meetings at their rooms to consult in regard to the important question of a choice of Executive. Stephens was present with the Georgia delegation. It was there stated that South Carolina did not wish to bring forward any name, and thought Georgia should have it. Mr. Stephens' personal choice was Toombs, whom he regarded as the most powerful intellect of the South. There was, however, some mention made of Stephens himself for the office; but he then stated that he "wished to be counted out—that even should he be chosen unanimously, he would not accept, unless he saw that he could form a cabinet that would agree upon the line of policy on which he thought the war should be conducted." Hitherto the name of Davis had hardly been mooted; but at this point some member came in and said he understood that four States had agreed to present Mr. Davis. This was something new; for Davis' aspiration had been to be at the head of the army rather than in the Presidential chair. It was proposed to send out and ascertain if the report were true. The case was found to be as stated. The delegation then said they would wish Mr. Stephens for the second office, and to this he (being absent from the hall) was unanimously elected. "The office," he observed, "was not unpleasing to me; it was free from responsibility, and I thought might afford me the means of doing good."

In speaking of Davis he remarked that there was great popular misapprehension in regard to his character. "He was," said he, "not at all what people suppose—not at all a fire-eater; and though he was of course a State-Rights man, he could hardly be called a secessionist."

"Then he does not deserve to be counted with the conspirators—with the Cobbs and Yanceys and Wigfalls!"

"Certainly not. He was opposed to secession, but did not have the courage to come out against it. His course was simply the result of timidity, of the desire to keep the inside track and step into the shoes of Calhoun."

Then among other points Mr. Stephens mentioned that Davis was very averse to having Fort Sumter fired on, and only yielded after it was known that a fleet with reinforcements and supplies was off the harbor. "That, we regarded, after the promises made, as the beginning of hostilities, and held, therefore, that it was not we that commenced the war."

It was universally thought that the war would be a brief holiday affair. "Most of the prominent politicians, when we got through the work of the Convention, hastened to enter the army, fearing that if they did not get in quick they would lose the opportunity of making some capital for the future!"

"Mr. Davis," he went on to say, "observed to me soon after we got established at Montgomery, that 'it would now be a question of brains who should win,' and the remark was so just that I thought there must be a great deal where that came from. But there was manifested from the start a wonderful lack of statesmanship, and even of mere ordinary good sense."

I asked him to give me some illustrations of this.

"Well," said he, "there is the subject of finance—the sinews of war. Never was a people in position to start with so magnificent a basis of credit as we. They said Cotton was king. Nonsense! It was indeed a commercial king, but no political king. I always regarded the prevalent notion that England would intervene in our behalf on account of cotton as the most chimerical of fancies; and I told them at the time that the only effect of looking up our cotton would be to stimulate its production elsewhere. Now observe," he continued, "what a foundation we had for credit, which Chatham calls the 'plumage of the bird.' I proposed to take all the cotton—say four million bales—at ten cents, paying for it with eight per cent. gold interest-bearing bonds. By shipping it to Liverpool, (which we might readily have done, for there was no blockade to speak of during the first year) and holding it there till it rose to fifty cents, we would have had $800,000,000. Well, I early called Mr. Davis' attention to it, but he told me he knew nothing of finance, and said, 'go to Memminger.' Memminger and I talked it all over one day, and we were to have another meeting two days afterwards, but in the meantime he came out in the newspapers with an article showing the unconstitutionality of the proposed measure, and I never went near him on the subject afterward. But had we acted as I have indicated, we might readily have bought fleets in Europe, and might even have hired mercenaries to fight our battles. I proposed to have fifteen iron-clads constructed in Europe, and to have three out by the following March. We might in this way have kept at least one or two ports open, and if the portal system is kept open the organism can live. A man will live if he can breathe through a quill even; but when, one after another, we lost all our ports, even to Wilmington, the game was up."

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE AND DELUSION.

The dominant tone running through the whole of Mr. Stephens' utterances on the war, is the egregious folly of the South in waging it with the view to independence, instead of conducting it with the view to an accommodation of existing difficulties and a settlement on a continental basis. "The very physical features of the continent," he remarked, "necessitate political unity, and even had the South won its independence, it would not have kept it for ten years." Of course this opinion set Stephens' theory of the conduct of the war in sharp antagonism with that held by the Richmond Government. He believed, for example, that diplomacy should accompany the war step by step. He believed that "a very large portion of the people of the North was on essentially the same line with the people of the South; that both wished the preservation of Constitutional liberty," and his view was that the Confederate Government should have so conducted its policy as to foster and aid and support that sentiment, instead of alienating and repelling it. "But the gods, designing to destroy us, first struck our rulers with madness."

STEPHENS' FIRST EFFORT AT PEACE.

Prompted by his ruling idea of losing no opportunity of seeking to accommodate matters between the warring sections, Mr. Stephens proposed immediately after the battle of Chancellorsville to open negotiations. "The Union army," said he, "was at that time greatly demoralized and I thought it a good time for a conference. The Hunter affair had caused a suspension of the cartel, and my design was to open negotiations by discussing the prisoner question. I wrote a letter in this sense from here to Mr. Davis, but I received no reply for six weeks, when on the 29th of June I got a dispatch asking me to come on to Richmond. On doing so I found that the military situation was greatly changed. Going to the War Office I ascertained that Vicksburgh was hopelessly besieged, and that Lee was in Pennsylvania. I then saw clearly that nothing would come of it"—as indeed, it will be remembered, nothing did, for though Mr. Stephens went down the James River to Fortress Monroe, he was not received.

FATE OF A PEACE MISSIONARY.

In connection with the peace question and the reluctance of the Richmond authorities to give any countenance to efforts looking in that direction, Mr. Stephens told me a strange story, which I believe has never been published, of the fate of an unfortunate peace emissary from the North. It appears that in the Spring of 1864 a person named Caball, from one of the Western States, was taken prisoner at the battle of Olustee or Island Pond, in Florida, whither he had gone for the purpose of being taken prisoner and thus gaining admittance within the Confederate lines. On his capture Caball was taken to Andersonville, from which place he wrote a letter to Stephens, who was then at his home here, setting forth that the writer had come, after consultation with the leading peace men in the West and in Washington, with the view of opening negotiations for a cessation of the war, and that he desired to be allowed to visit Mr. Stephens. "I got this letter in April and immediately wrote to Richmond, asked that he should be permitted to come up and see me. In reply I received word that an officer would be sent to ascertain what Caball had to say. But this was never done, and in June I received another letter from Caball, stating that he was dying, and begging intercession on his behalf. I sent an indignant protest to Richmond, but heard nothing farther of the matter till July, when I got word from the commandant of the post at Andersonville that Caball was dead!"

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Stephens hailed the Democratic movement that found embodiment in the Chicago platform as "the first ray of light that came to illumine the darkness of the war." And following out his line of policy, namely that of aiding and fostering the peace sentiment of the North, his desire, of course, was to give a hearty response to this effort. "The Democratic Party," said he, "was pledged to make proffer of a proposition for a convocation of all the States. It is true it was rather a kangaroo ticket, and they would have done better to have taken an out-and-out peace man. But whatever might have been McClellan's personal views, he would have represented the State-Rights Party. To be elected, he would have had to have such number of the States that with those of the South there would have been a two-thirds majority. Together we might have reaffirmed the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and established peace on a permanent basis." He himself, in a speech at Augusta, made some remarks favorable to meeting the proposition of the Democratic Party; but he was condemned by the whole Press. The South sincerely wanted Mr. Lincoln reëlected, and Mr. Davis, at this time, in a speech at Macon, expressed his views in the saying that "the only way to make spaniels love you was to whip them!"

THE CONFEDERACY A DESPOTISM.

I had, in the course of our talk, many interesting revelations of the inner workings of the Richmond Government, and of its civil and military polity. Its war measures, especially, were animadverted on most severely; and prominent among these conscription, which Stephens regarded as an enormous blunder, and a flagrant violation of the very principle on which the war was waged on the part of the South. "The result was," he observed, "that as the war went on, desertion, absenteeism, assumed prodigious proportions. Mr. Davis, in his Macon speech, stated that there were 150,000 deserters from the army. Now the men had not grown lukewarm in the cause."

"But they found a new cause?"

"They found a new cause. They had seceded for State Rights: they found a centralized despotism, aiming at a dynasty. Long before the end, thinking men began to realize that there would have to be a revolution within the revolution. As for the manner in which supplies were raised, by impressment, that was mere robbery, and was attended with the most gigantic corruption the earth ever saw."

"And you had arbitrary arrests, too?"

"Oh, of the most shameful, shocking kind. Why, when I came out to Georgia in 1863, I found 1,100 persons in prison up here in Atlanta, without shadow of law." Then, recurring to forced conscription, he added: "It was a satire to see free citizens dragged in chains to fight for liberty!"

"Do you think, then, it would have been possible to have conducted the war purely on the voluntary, *laissez aller* principle?"

"Most assuredly. If it was not a free-will war it was a crime. Before Cæsar crossed the Rhine, when he was about to enter the wilderness, he put it to his soldiers whether they would follow him, and only wanted such as were willing to go. The result was that, though the great body of the army had been opposed to the expedition, yet scarcely one refused to go. It is one thing in such enterprises to coerce, and another, while really commanding, to seem to follow the popular impulse. All statesmen understand this; and war without statesmanship and diplomacy is mere stupidity."

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

In December the proposition came up for a second suspension of *habeas corpus*. After a protracted debate in the Senate it came to a tie, and it remained with Mr. Stephens, who, as Vice-President of the Confederacy, was President of the Senate, to decide the matter by giving the casting vote. "I rose to announce my vote, and stated that I felt it to be my duty to explain the reasons that influenced me in what I was going to do, when a Senator objected to my speaking——"

"They all knew you were going to vote against the bill?"

"Oh, yes! They had heard me a hundred times speak in private against the suspension of *habeas corpus*." The Senator objected to Mr. Stephens speaking because he was Vice-President, and, after some sparring, another Senator arose and declared his desire to change his vote to the affirmative, which would have carried the bill. Stephens ruled against his so doing, seeing that the debate was concluded; but the members appealed from and overruled his decision and passed the bill.

Upon this Mr. Stephens declared to Secretary Hunter his determination of resigning; and this probability got to the ears of the Senators, for, a few days afterward, they invited him to address the Senate in secret session. Accordingly he did so in an elaborate speech, reviewing the internal and external policy of the Confederate Government. He took the ground that an entire change in the conduct of the war was demanded, and urged that such overtures should be made as would call to their aid the conservative sentiment of the North and lead to a settlement of the difficulties. Notwithstanding the injunction of secrecy, it seems his views got to the ears of members of the House, and when the bill for the suspension of the *habeas corpus* came to a vote before that Body it was killed by a majority of sixty-seven. "If it had then been brought before the Senate it would not have received three votes." Mr. Stephens' views on the proper policy to be pursued were afterward thrown into the form of a bill, which was to be brought forward for consideration the following week. Meantime, however, the whole matter was suspended by

THE BLAIR MISSION.

And this part of the secret history of the war, as well as what occurred during the Fortress Monroe conference, Mr. Stephens holds as confidential. There is, however, a bit of history regarding the Blair mission, which I had from a distinguished Confederate officer in Virginia, and which, as it was freely communicated, I may mention here. It appears that one of the propositions which Mr. Blair carried to Richmond was that the Union army should make a landing on the coast of Texas in a position menacing to the French in Mexico, that the Confederate army should offer a show of following it up, but that the two should unite in common cause in vindication of the Monroe doctrine. The war meanwhile would be an adjourned question, and out of this probably a settlement would arise in the end.

After the failure of the Fort Monroe Conference in January, '65, Mr. Stephens returned to his home fully impressed with the conviction that the collapse of the Confederacy was nigh. It was reported in the papers that he went to Georgia with the object of making speeches to arouse the people, but this is nonsense, though, indeed, he was urged to do so. When Mr. Davis asked him what he was going to do in Georgia he told him he was going to do nothing, but stay quietly at home and wait for the end.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In reply to my question as to his view of what would have been the best method of restoring the Union, he stated that he would have been glad to have seen the Sherman-Johnson capitulation ratified. President Johnson, he thought, had the power to do it, for Mr. Lincoln had rendered the Executive omnipotent, and Johnson might have done almost anything with that prestige before Congress pricked it and found it a bubble. He was opposed to the Constitutional Amendment, for the reason that if Georgia was not a State in the Union she could not act on the question at all, and if she was a State in the Union the measure was not prepared in a constitutional form. He, however, made a full expression of his views on reconstruction in a speech delivered on the 22d February, 1865, before the Georgia Legislature, by the request of that body. The key note he struck was that if liberty was to be preserved and the Government to be perpetuated, it must be by bringing it back to the principles on which it was made. On that foundation he thinks it might be made to embrace the continent and endure for all time.

SLAVES AND FREEDMEN.

Mr. Stephens freely admits that negro suffrage is a necessary result of freedom. "To take them from under the protection of their masters and leave them without the protection of law would be most unjust." "But will the system work?" "I sincerely hope so; and if it does I shall believe the long expected millennium has arrived." Thereupon he got down De Tocqueville from the library, read the views of that distinguished political philosopher touching the fate of the negro on this continent, and agreed with him that the blacks were destined to go down before the Saxon race. After this he diverged to a disquisition on Slavery, which had always been grossly misunderstood, and which he regarded as a misnomer for the Southern institution. "Our system," he remarked, "was not at all of the character of Roman Slavery; it was the natural *subordination* of an inferior race. I should have certainly been an Abolitionist, had I believed in the equality of the black species," and thereanent he entered into a long ethnological disquisition. "It is true our system needed many improvements and ameliorations, and these would have come. For example, the year before the war the Georgia Legislature came within one vote of removing from the negroes the disability in regard to *reading*. It was only outside interference that retarded the necessary ameliorations, for when there is foreign intermeddling in social changes the friends of reform are always put in the attitude of sympathizers with the enemy.

"Then the 'corner stone' speech, which always seemed to me a gigantic piece of irony, truly expressed your views on Slavery?"

"Surely; but that speech too has been misunderstood. I did not regard our system as establishing any new *Government*; the Government remained exactly as it was under the Constitution, and all that I did was to define the form of our social hierarchy." Then he added: "The world, however, would have given us a bad name; there was a great deal of talk at Montgomery about what name we should give the new Government; but I told them 'you need not trouble yourselves about that—the world will give us just the name you call your enemies; they will call us the *Black Republic*.'"

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

"Did you go to the Philadelphia Convention," I asked, "and what did you think of that movement?"

"Yes," he rejoined, "I went to Philadelphia, for I had many urgent letters from the North. But as soon as I got to Washington, I saw the movement was doomed to failure. It had not the elements of success in it. It should have been made as free as the gospel and thrown open to all—old rebels, Copperheads, and what not—all that favored a return to the Constitution as it was. But in the form the movement took, I clearly foresaw that it was doomed to fall between the ridge of the two great parties—the Radicals and the Democrats."

AN EPISODE.

While we were sitting on the porch during the afternoon, the negro member of the Board of Registration came up to see Mr. Stephens. He is a bright fellow, named Ned, who lives in the adjoining county, and is well acquainted with Mr. Stephens. He gave us the statistics of the day's work in the registration of Taliaferro County, which is going on at the Court-house here. The result showed that 470 persons had registered, and that the blacks had a majority of 75.

"Massa Aleck," said Ned, "I was looking to you to come down to the registration, and was waiting to help you up the steps."

"Would you have let me register, Ned?"

"I would have done my best, Massa Aleck."

"Well, Ned," said Mr. Stephens, "I have never voted since I voted against secession." Then to me, "I never voted during the Confederacy."

Mr. Stephens to-day made all his negroes go and register. "By and bye," said he, "they will come and ask me how to vote. What can I tell them but to go with their race?"

A VISIT TO THE FARM.

Before tea, Mr. Stephens gave me a drive to his plantation, which is a couple of miles from his residence. It is a tract of a thousand acres, and is the place owned by his father and grandfather before him. The old homestead has long since disappeared, and though there is a good farmhouse on the place, he never occupies it, but has given it over to "Bob," his principal negro man. All of Mr. Stephens' former slaves (about thirty, I believe,) have remained on the place. He has divided out the plantation into five farms, which he lets to the five heads of families, who live in separate houses, each one on his own place. The arrangement he makes with them is somewhat peculiar: they furnish everything, and he, for the rent of the land, receives one-quarter the crop, which is a very generous arrangement for the negro. The relations they bear to him is that of a most affectionate reverence. Mr. Stephens told me with a good deal of glee that under the free labor system he is making some money out of his farm, which is something he never did before. Last year he realized $700, and as he does not value the place at above $5,000, this makes fourteen per cent. on the investment. He went on to contrast this with the small yield of Northern lands, and mentioned that several farmers from New-York and New-England had been down to see him and stated that three per cent. is as much as they can make. Stephens is an excellent farmer, and during our ride prelected long and learnedly on the mysteries of agriculture, on rotation and manuring, on ploughing and phosphates. But as it was not to hear about such things that the present writer came to see Alexander H. Stephens, there shall no report thereof be made by him.

SPECULATIONS, POLITICAL AND PHILOSOPHIC.

After supper, as we sat smoking on the piazza, Stephens talked till long into the night on a great range of speculative and historical themes. Here are two or three mere fag-ends of my reminiscence.

"In the development of human society," said he, "actualites often outrun nomenclature. It was so when the United States Government was formed, for it was a Government of a novel type, for which there is no precedent, and consequently no appellation. De Tocqueville had a glimmering insight of this. He saw the immense change made in the federative system by allowing the Government to act on individuals; but he falls into error when he says, 'Evidently this is no longer a Federal Government, but an incomplete National Government.' It was in no respect a National Government—all that happened was a new development of the Federal system. The Federative character was in no sense disturbed by the fact the United States Government was accorded the power of acting on individuals, for between Governments mere treaties often operate in the same way." He then got down and proceeded to quote from Calhoun's "Discourse on Government": "It is an acknowledged principle," says that writer, "that Sovereigns may by compact modify or qualify the exercise of their power, without impairing their sovereignty"—and so on at length; and when he closed the book he added, "This I have always regarded as one of the few books that will outlive the language in which they are written."

Still more interesting, but still more difficult to report, are his views on representation. He had not seen J. Stuart Mill's work on that subject; but from what I could tell him of the scheme in regard to a plurality of votes, the representation of minorities, &c., he did not seem to think much of it. His own system contemplates the representation of society in its organic structure through the representation of its different classes and orders and interests; but it is much too subtle for me to attempt any report.

About wars he said they were generally a mistake, and aggressive wars he regarded as almost always unjustifiable. "I doubt," said he, "if war ever accomplished any good. Even in the case of the American Colonies, if they had waited twenty years they would have had their independence without fighting. The Mexican war demoralized the whole country, and brought about most of our latter troubles—the names made there were the pestilent politicians that bred our late troubles."

"Will history adjudge secession as you did in your Union speech?" "I fancy not—it will look to principles. Historians do not take account of the five nerves of society; they are rough surgeons. Mr. Greeley deals with the issues in American history as a *conflict* throughout—a method of treatment that would be in place in discussing English free-trade or the corn laws, but entirely inapplicable if we have regard to the nature of the American Government."

Of the moralists, he flouted Paley because he did not recognize a "moral sense" in man, and he thought if Paley and Wayland were burned and Cicero, *De Officiis*, substituted in their place, it would be a great improvement. He spoke highly of one or two of Swedenborg's books that he had been reading. "His idea of future punishment is the only rational one, for it is against reason to believe in a vindictive deity."

I asked him if he had known Lincoln, and he said, "Yes, very well, we were in Congress together, and Lincoln was one of the Seven Young Indians." To my query who they were, he said they were seven members of Congress, consisting of Stephens and Lincoln, together with Toombs, of Georgia, Flournoy, Pendleton and Preston, of Virginia, and Cabell, of Florida, who, in 1847, banded together for the purpose of making Gen. Taylor President, and who received the name of the "seven young Indians," from their alertness and adroitness in political skirmish-work. "Our people during the war," said he, "had a wonderfully erroneous notion of Lincoln's intellectual ability. To be sure, he had very little idea of the nature of the Federal Government; but he was a wise man and knew the heart of the people well—a trait in which he resembled Andrew Jackson. He taught in fables, like Æsop; and in Congress his speeches were mainly a string of anecdotes—an anecdote and then a *point*. He invented most of them; but they were generally extremely apt, and a full collection of them would be one of the most interesting of books."

To my question if he believed that there are supernatural influences and inspirations that move certain men (a question that grew out of a little discussion we had as to Stonewall Jackson's character,) he replied that, according to the doctrine of probabilities held by the Stoics, he thought it at least likely. "I regard man as tripartite," said he—"body, soul and spirit." "That is the doctrine of Epictetus?" "Yes," he rejoined, "and of Pythagoras, before him. I do not see why the spiritual sense, that which reaches out toward the Unseen, may not be cultivated as well as the bodily senses or the intellectual power." And from this he went on to tell me some remarkable phenomena that had come within the range of his own experience, accompanied with anecdotes which, from their ghostly character, befitted the hour in which we were, for it was now the very witching time of night when graveyards yawn. Finally the talk fell away altogether and we to bed.

Such is a most inadequate account of a day's converse with this remarkable man. I sincerely trust that while the report may not be uninteresting to the reader, it will not have violated that courtesy I owe the gentle-hearted speaker.

LIBRA.

THE COLLEGES.

Commencement at Cambridge—Harvard's Holidays.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cambridge, Mass., Wednesday, July 17, 1867.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Commencement at Harvard College has been celebrated to-day with customary ceremonies, and with an interest which never slackens from year to year. The ancient record of two and a quarter centuries ago, covering the first commencement held at the shrine of this venerable mother of colleges, is modern history, too, and is the truest comment I can make on the proceedings of to-day. "The Governor, magistrates, and the ministers, from all parts, with all sorts of scholars, and others in great numbers, were present." So it was in 1642, and so it was in 1867. Again, a hundred and fifty years and more ago, there are colonial records of "the Boston troops waiting on the Governor to Cambridge on commencement day," and a little later of "the Governor of the Province, attended by his body guards, arriving at the college about 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning." To-day at 10 o'clock, in obedience to time-honored custom, "His Excellency," as aristocratic little Massachusetts always styles its Chief Magistrate, Gov. Bullock, with his suite and his council, rode out to Harvard Square, escorted, as of old, by the Boston Lancers.

But while the present is thus linked in formal ceremony with the past in minutest particulars—even to the mode of proceeding to the ancient church where Commencement Exercises are always held,—there is one change showing the degeneracy of the age. The Commencement Exercises in 1662 consisted entirely, as Mr. Hall tells us, of "Latine and Greeke Orations, Hebrew analysis, grammatical, logical and rhetorical of the Psalms; and their answers and disputations in logicale, ethicall, physicall, and metaphysicale questions." None of these answers and questions either, were in the vulgar tongue; and the "syllogistic desputation" was conducted wholly in Latin, in the form of syllogisms and theses" down to 1820. After one hundred and twenty years of unbroken Hebrew and Latin and Greek, an English oration crept in, in 1763. This intruder made way for others, and the road to ruin was only too easy; the President's oration "in ye Hebrew tongue" had already perished, the Latin syllogisms were quenched in 1792, the Hebrew soon dropped out altogether, the Greek vanished but a few years ago, and now, all that remains of the ancient uncontaminated classic glory, is the "Latin thesis," or "salutatory oration in Latin," as it used to be called, as the programme I send you testifies. Utilitarians suggest that this mournful decay of Hebrew and Greek is made up by the fact that the audience can now understand what the speakers are talking about. Alas! so could they in that elder day, but audiences now are not what they were then!

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

To begin at the beginning, Commencement commenced on Sunday evening with Dr. Bartol's address before the graduating class of the Divinity School.

Dr. Bartol is a well-known Unitarian preacher here, the preacher, I believe, at West-street Church, in Boston, and successor of Dr. Lowell. Now, as the "graduating class" whom he addressed consisted of but two persons, all told, his remarks might have been considered as somewhat personal; and a whole sermon is a great deal to be divided among only a couple of hearers. However, it is well known that people to whom sermons are addressed always apply them to their neighbors, and divinity students especially, being "of the cloth," are probably much less impressed with sermonizing than the unordained laity. At all events, Lee-street Church was entirely filled with an appreciative audience, and the sermon, which was an hour and a half in delivery, was heard with great attention. The subject was "The Clerical Business," as Dr. Bartol rather quaintly called it.

On Tuesday morning the same two graduating gentlemen had another full audience at the Alumni Visitation, as it is called, of the Divinity School. Rev. Dr. Hill, the President of the College, presided, and Rev. Prof. Sears offered the prayer. The two graduates then delivered their essays, Mr. Elisha Gifford, of Towers, N. Y., spoke upon "Free Inquiry and Passive Submission to Authority as Securities of Faith." Mr. Arthur May Knapp, of Cambridge, Mass., spoke upon "The Christ of History and the Christ of Consciousness." This being the fifty-first year of the Howard Divinity School, the occasion had a special interest as a half-century anniversary; and, after the essays of the graduates, Rev. Dr. Gannett delivered a very interesting semi-centennial address, recounting the history of the school.

After these exercises the Corporation and Faculty of the University and the Alumni of the School eat their annual dinner in Harvard Hall, having, it is said, an unusually pleasant meeting afterward. It must not be thought that all the three classes in the Divinity School are as slender in numbers as the one just graduated. The total number of students is 21, and several members of the present class of 1867 left during the course. I recalled Holmes' line about that little Indian who formed an entire Freshman class in the early days of the College, a student

> "——— brown as any bun;
> Lord! how the Seniors kicked about that Freshman class of one."

Let us hope that the two Divinity Seniors did not meet that fate from the Divinity Freshmen.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

To-day dawned delightful and propitious, as Commencement always dawns. In former years, however, Commencement has been very hot—the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. To-day the weather was delicious from sunrise to sunset, pleasantly warm, with a cooling breeze. Boston, as usual, closed up its stores and went to Cambridge. New-Yorkers do not comprehend this homage paid to mere college boys; but in it lies the secret of the matchless position which Harvard enjoys, and the matchless influence which, for centuries, it has exerted. Every bank in Boston was closed for the day, so was the Custom-house, so were the offices of the bankers and the traders—no brokers' board being held—so were the insurance offices, so were most of the wholesale stores. Trade and finance stop in their channels, to-day, in the second commercial city of the Union, out of respect to learning and literature. And this, too, not in accordance with law or regulation, but merely in reference to time-honored custom and in voluntary tribute to Harvard.

"Fair Harvard" never looked fairer than on this lovely morning. The horse cars which carry you out to Cambridge, three miles distant from Boston, ran crowded all day long, and thousand upon thousand of visitors were there. One sees no such assemblage anywhere in America as on the magnificent college grounds at a Harvard Holiday. The fame, the wealth, the beauty of Boston, and all its suburbs, seem to crowd thither on Class Day and Commencement, and everywhere are illustrious scholars, handsome and manly college boys, (literally boys, being so much younger than in any other college,) beautiful and elegantly dressed women, come to shed lustre on the ceremonies.

I took the democratic conveyance of the horse-cars to Cambridge, and, alighting at Harvard-square, found a very picteresque scene there. The Governor and his staff and some of the Governor's Council had just arrived, (it being about 10 A. M.,) escorted by the Boston Lancers. There were plenty of handsome private carriages making their way hither and thither, and the church seemed to be already crowded. The beautiful grounds were covered with college men, of all ages, from many a graybeard of the last century, to the chrysalis freshman, one day matriculated. The windows of all the halls were occupied with youth, smoking and laughing on the broad cushioned window-seats. A band was playing martial strains in the wide street outside the grounds. Pretty soon the Lancers remounted, formed column, and were off "for a drill in Jarvis' field," so one of them said, and afterward to dine in the Home Guard Armory on Harvard-square, at 1 P. M.

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

Always first in order in Commencement Exercises is the meeting of the Board of Overseers in Gore Hall. Ex-Gov. Clifford was in the Chair, and the usual business was transacted. As this, however, concerned mainly the domestic economy of the college, I refrain from sending it you. But there was one most remarkable and significant thing done, namely, the announcement for approval of the following votes, already passed by the Corporation, for adding a dental college to the University:

Voted, To establish a Dental School in the University.

Voted, To establish a Professorship of Dental Pathology and and Therapeutics in this school; the Professor shall be a graduate of a medical school, with a medical degree, and his duties shall be to investigate and teach the fundamental laws of anatomy, physiology and medicine, with their special application to the teeth and their diseases, and to dental operations and treatment.

After further elaborate provisions for the tenure of office, salary, &c., both of this Professor and two others, one of Operative Dentistry and one of Mechanical Dentistry, the scheme goes on thus:

Voted, That the Faculty of the Dental School consist, until otherwise ordered, of the President of the University, the Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, the Professor of Operative Dentistry, the Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, the Parkman Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, the Professor of Surgery and the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical School.

Voted, That an appropriate degree be conferred upon each candidate of adult age, of good character, who has pursued professional studies three years under competent instructors, *and attended two full courses of lectures in a dental school or medical college giving dental instruction, of which courses the second shall have been in this school; provided such candidate maintain a thesis and undergo an examination to the satisfaction of the Faculty, and convince the Professors of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry of his ability to perform skillfully the operations of his art.*

The universal feeling is that this scheme will be approved by the Overseers, that it will do more than anything yet accomplished to elevate dentistry to the rank of a profession.

THE CHURCH.

The procession was now formed, promptly at 10 o'clock, in front of Holworthy Hall, by the graduating classes, and in the time-worn fashion proceeded to Gore Hall, the library, to be reinforced by the Alumni. Brown's Brigade Band led off, playing very good music. The President, Corporation, Overseers and Faculty of the University, the magnates of the Commonwealth and of the City of Boston, the Alumni, the graduating class, and some invited guests followed. The graduating class, escorted by three fine-looking young marshals of their number, filed into the church, and down the main aisle to the front pews set apart for them—the speakers being dressed in the silk robes customary at the College on all such ceremonies. The rest of the procession was soon seated.

The Church—which is the familiar Unitarian Church that stands opposite the great college gates, and has echoed to the voices of so many generations of Commencement orators—was crowded throughout, and presented a splendid appearance. The galleries were filled with anxious mothers and beautiful sisters, sweethearts and friends, vieing with each other in elegant attire. The body of the house showed a rich uniformity of students in gowns, and a motley surrounding of invited guests. The platform was crowded with illustrious men. President Hill was in the pulpit; on the left was the venerable Ex-President Walker; other distinguished personages whom I noted were Gov. Bullock, Gens. Chamberlain and Cunningham, and President Stearns, of Amherst.

THE PROGRAMME.

President Hill offered the opening prayer, and then the exercises began. Less than twenty parts were delivered, several being omitted, and they all seemed to be up to the average in thought, expression and elocution. It was amusing to note the emotion and anxiety on the faces of some fond mother or friend in the gallery as each part began and progressed, and the relief and hearty applause which hailed the successful peroration. It was noteworthy, also, how everything in the way of public addresses is, at Harvard, studiously pitched in a low key. There is a special horror of sensationalism in style, and of theatrical effect in delivery—to be simple, becoming, almost undemonstrative, seems to be the ambition here. The subjects were such as would make the fledgling orators of some Colleges cry, "What! *that* for a part! Why there is no chance for a splurge at all!" Think of a youth making an Icarus-flight of eloquence on "The Atom in Modern Chemistry," or letting the bird of our country scream and flap on "The Correlation of Vital and Physical Force." But, such as it was, this is the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Latin Thesis; John E. Leonard. 2. Thesis—"The Instability of the Mormon Sect;" Edward W. Mealey. 3. Thesis—"Turning Sport into Business;" Wm. F. Davis. 4. Disquisition—"Bayle as a Man of Letters;" Charles G. Saunders. 5. Disquisition—"The Importance of the Late Political Changes in Hungary;" Winthrop L. Chenery. 6. Disquisition—"The correlation of Vital and Physical Force;" George C. Mann. 7. Dissertation—"Our Account with the Indians of the West;" Herbert C. Clapp. 8. Thesis—"The Legislative Lobby;" Edward W. Fox. 9. Thesis—"Ancient Crete and its People;" Clement K. Fay. 10. Thesis—"The Death of the Irish Parliament;" John P. Player. 11. Disquisition—"The Atom in Modern Chemistry;" Wm. A. Bunton. 12. Disquisition—"Leave us Leisure to be Good;" Jacob B. Taylor. 13. Thesis—"The Popularity of Queen Elizabeth;" Frederic Dodge. 14. Thesis—"Boston as Described by Travelers of the Last Century;" Ernest W. Cushing. 15. Disquisition—"De Tocqueville's Prophesies;" Franklin J. Clark. 16. Disquisition—"Nathaniel Hawthorne;" George H. Tripp. 17. Thesis—"Mr. Ruskin's Estimate of Dante;" Meldon L. Hanscom. 18. Disquisition—"Erasmus and Voltaire;" Wm. Worthington. 19. Disquisition—"The Gloom and the Solace of the Epicurean Sage;" Silas P. Cook. 20. Dissertation—"Democratic Tendencies in English Reform;" Arthur Brooks. 21. Oration—"Perversion of Moral Judgment Through the Influence of Taste;" Joseph L. Sanborn. 22. Oration—"Popular Respect for Official Station;" George V. Leverett.

These exercises were generally interspersed with music, and the omission of several parts brought the exercises to a close at 12½ o'clock. Then Dr. Hill, in appropriate commencement Latin, conferred the degrees. There was a long string of them, but the degrees of honor are alone worth sending you. They are as follows:

Master of Arts—Geo. Woodbury Bunnell, San Francisco; Wm H. Whitmore, Boston; Charles G. Leland, Philadelphia; Henry Mitchell, Nantucket; Wm. D. Howells, Cambridge.

Doctor of Laws—George Peabody, London; Prof. Benj. Pierce, Cambridge.

Mr. Howells is the well known young writer, formerly connected with the *Nation*, and now the real editor of the *Atlantic*, and the author of *Venetian Life*. As to the new Doctors of Laws, neither of them needs introduction. The great thing noticeable at this ceremony was the fact that a certain humble individual was *not* made LL. D. Need I write the name A. Johnson?

SIGNOR.

LONG BRANCH.

Opening Hop of the Season at the Stetson House—Brilliant Assemblage of Ladies—Bathing in the Surf—Fire at the Continental.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Stetson House, Long Branch,
Friday, July 19, 1867.

It has come and gone. The first grand hop of the season took place last night. To say it created a fervor of excitement would but inadequately express the general feeling of pleasurable delight it occasioned to all, or nearly all, who are now sojourning at this charming sea-side resort. In the first place dresses had to be obtained from New-York, and many were the consultations held by the fair sex as to the style of costume to be worn. Numbers were in favor of the greatest simplicity, but the majority decided that as it was the first hop of the season, *éclat* should be given to the event by the wearing of costly and beautiful dresses. And such was the case. The scintillation of the diamonds was simply immense, many of the ladies wearing and displaying those costly gems to the amount of several thousands of dollars.

Among the many distinguished guests present, were Mayor Hoffman and family, Senator Murphy and family, JOHN BROUGHAM, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, MRS. PIKE, wife of MR. PIKE of opera-house celebrity; MRS. BROOKS, wife of JAMES BROOKS of the *Express*; Judge DOWLING, and in fact more celebrities than the columns of the TIMES would allow us to mention.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the doors of the commodious dining-room at this house, which for the nonce had been converted into a ball-room, were thrown open, revealing a charmingly decorated saltatorial chamber and Gillmore's famous band from Boston waiting to usher in the procession with the Coronation March from "The Prophet." The grand opening promenade was led by Major STETSON, accompanied by his beautiful young bride, who was dressed with exquisite taste.

Dancing was kept up to an early hour, and judging from the many smiling and happy faces, must have been greatly enjoyed by all. But one of the pleasantest features of the whole was the way the children seemed to enter into the spirit of the thing. They laughed and capered, and their little feet beat merry time to the music of the band.

But the mild dissipation of the night did not prevent the fair bathers from rising early in the morning, and they were soon disporting themselves on the beach, or laving their fair bodies in the surf.

Just as I am writing this there comes an alarm of fire from the Continental Hotel. I, as a faithful correspondent, immediately depart to find out the extent of the conflagration. It is nothing. Simply the outhouse where the gas for the hotel is made. One cannot help admiring the efficiency of the men who are subduing the flames. There is no noise or excitement. Each man knows his post and keeps it. Some of the guests of the hotel did not know that a fire had taken place. It is self-evident that the precautions against any great calamity by fire are thorough. As by magic a number of men with fire-annihilators upon their backs appeared upon the scene, and with the aid of men with buckets soon subdued the flames. The loss is trifling. Gas was immediately generated, and the same evening the Continental was as brilliant and delightful as ever.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Exhibition at Yale College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Friday, July 19, 1867.

Among the many pleasant features of the Commencement season at Yale College this year, none is of more general interest than the first annual exhibition in the new school of Fine Arts, which may be regarded as the inauguration of an institution that, for fifty years or more, has been a necessity in this country. The fact that no such institution has existed before, is something we have reason to be ashamed of. Such of our young men as were ambitious of artistic success, or anxious to acquire a knowledge, theoretical as well as practical, of the more scientific branches of high art, have been compelled to seek even the rudiments of such an education in Europe. A few attempts have been made in this country, it is true, to found an institution supplying this great need, but they either failed entirely or came short of accomplishing results in the least degree adequate to the existing necessity. Most of them have been private enterprises, imperfectly planned and badly conducted, while such as have been under the control of corporations, have been ruined by the infusion of an amateur spirit into both means employed and results accomplished. We have never had a school of high art where young men could receive an artistic training that would fit them for the actual work of their profession, and we congratulate the authorities of Yale College on having so far succeeded in their efforts to add this new department to their already extensive university. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the original plan of its founder may be carried out to the fullest extent.

The Yale School of the Fine Arts was founded in 1864 by the late AUGUSTUS R. STREET, Esq., of New-Haven. This gentleman generously offered to furnish the Corporation with funds sufficient for the erection of a suitable building for the proposed school, so that the long-needed department might be added to the College. Operations were at once commenced, and the edifice was nearly completed in the Summer of 1866. The building is not yet quite finished, according to the original plan, as the main tower and five smaller turrets are still to be raised and finished with appropriate cappings. The completion of these was provided for, however, by Mr. STREET, in a legacy at his death. When the building was commenced it was estimated that the cost would be about $80,000, but the subsequent rise in the price of labor, as well as the cost of building materials, swelled the expense of the edifice to nearly double. It has already cost $175,000, and several thousand more will have to be expended in its completion. The design was made by Mr. P. B. WHITE, of this city, who was also the architect of the National Academy of Design in Twenty-third-street, and the building was erected by a well-known firm in New-Haven. The material used is a light brown sand-stone from New-Jersey, and the porch over the main entrance is supported on columns of white and variegated marble. Its exterior is highly ornamented, and it will greatly add to the wants of the college grounds. Its interior arrangements are very similar to the National Academy, and it will compare favorably with that building in point of convenience and beauty. The woodwork is principally oiled black walnut, and the floors are inlaid with white and dark stripes. The skylights and gas-burners are skillfully placed, and the arrangements are in every way perfect and complete.

The school, as it is called—although not yet devoted to the practical instruction of the students—is under the management of a council composed of President WOLSEY, Profs. SALISBURY and PORTER, HUNTINGTON, of the National Academy, and D. G. MITCHELL, of literary fame. It was decided by these gentlemen that the most suitable way of inaugurating the new school was by an exhibition of paintings and statuary; and all, or nearly all, of our best artists were invited to contribute such works as were at their disposal. The invitation was liberally responded to, not only by artists, but by the owners of valuable paintings. Several of our New-York picture dealers, including SCHAUS, and GOUPIL & Co., also loaned choice works of art, which is particularly generous, considering the length of time they would be on exhibition. The collection presents very few novel features to a New-Yorker, as a large portion of the paintings have been transferred from the National Academy, where they remained through the late exhibition; but in itself considered, it is very fair.

The chief feature of the Yale exhibition is a portion of the Trumbull Gallery, which is owned by the College. Many of his largest and best pictures are placed in the new school building, including "The Woman Accused of Adultery," "Lamderg and Gelchossa," "Knighting of De Wilton," "Christ Blessing Little Children," the life-size portrait of WASHINGTON, and many smaller battle pieces and portraits. This collection, some thirty in all, occupies a portion of the main gallery, at the other end of which hangs WASHINGTON ALLSTON'S "Jeremiah;" that, like the most of Col. TRUMBULL'S pictures, are more valuable as historical relics than as works of art. "Jeremiah" is also owned by the College, and if not very ornamental, will be useful in the art school. The two main galleries are will filled with good pictures. Prominent among the names on the catalogue are those of Huntington, Wust, Gray, Bierstadt, Church, Eastman Johnson, Beard, Kensett, Whittridge, S. Coleman, McEntee, Edwin White, James M. Hart, Weir, Lang, and M. F. L. DeHaas; and among the foreign artists represented are Achenbach, Verbeckhoven, Meyer, Von Bremen, Hiddeman, Bosch, and Von Schendel. A large landscape, by GUSTAVE DORE, is also expected, but has not yet arrived. The collection is constantly receiving additions from various sources, and new pictures are arriving every day. The hanging committee have performed their work with much better taste and judgment than was displayed at the National Academy, and the artists represented have much more reason to feel satisfied with the disposition made of their pictures than on that occasion.

It is hardly necessary for us to notice the pictures in detail, particularly as few of them are new to our readers. In the north gallery the pictures chiefly worthy of special mention are, "The Meadow Brook," by SHATTUCK; "Mild River," by SONTAG; "Chucorua Peak," by HUNTINGTON; "Sunlight and Shadow," by BARNSTADT, (which is one of the best pictures ever painted by an American artist, and accomplishes the almost impossible effect of actual light;) "The Watzman on the Konigsee," by LEU; "The Iceberg," by GEORGE CURTIS; "The Brook," by JAMES M. HART; "Sunrise on the Sea-shore," by L. R. GIFFORD; "Approaching Storm," by ACHENBACH; "Genevieve," by HARRY PETERS GRAY; "The Claim Agent," by EASTMAN JOHNSON; "Before the Prison Door," by GALLIAT; two or three little studios of animals, by BEARD; "Moses Preparing for the Fair," by RITCHIE; "On the Androscoggin," by FAIRMAN; and "Morning in the Tropics," by F. E. CHURCH. "The Inheritance," by LOUIS LANG, is much admired by young ladies and old people, who are more sentimental than critical. The conception is very pleasing and the painting good, but its merits as a picture would have been improved if the artist had more carefully regarded the eternal fitness of things as regards the drawing. A very large baby, with a very small mother, is lying in a very short cradle, playing with a very long sword. We do not wish to be hypercritical in judging this work, for it undoubtedly affords many who see it much pleasure—of a sad kind, it is true; but why the various objects should be so disproportionate to each other is something to be wondered at. The chief merits of Mr. LANG'S picture is its strength of coloring, all the light and flashy tints so popular now-a-days being wisely omitted. If Mr. LANG would paint this picture over again, and give more care to the drawing, he would make it much better, if not really good. There are also in this gallery about twenty-five characteristic pictures by artists of what is commonly considered the modern pre-Raphaelite school, FARRER and MOORE. As it is pretty hard to define what the principles of this school really are—for no two men agree perfectly on the subject—we adopt the popular idea as applying to these realistic painters, who sacrifice effect to accuracy, and prefer elaboration of detail to the sketchy and suggestive style now so generally popular. Of this school, which is generally considered pre-Raphaelite, as it is an elaboration of details for the sake of the subject rather than for the sake of finish, FARRER and MOORE are creditable representatives. Their pictures, in most instances, fail, and do not accomplish the results their painters desire, it is true, for they "o'erstep the modesty of nature" in each and every instance, and fail to imitate because too truthful. Many of Mr. FARRER'S little pictures were shown at the Academy last season, and are quite well known. Some of his studies of wild flowers and grasses, that have no background, as everything is crowded to the front, are exceedingly good and natural, but his landscapes, without exception, are far from pleasing, if not positively bad.

We fully appreciate the amount of care and hard work necessary to the production of one of these so-called pre-Raphaelite studies of nature, but they seem to fall short of high art and to fail in giving that real satisfaction that we derive from a good picture. The attention is detracted from the effect of the whole by the lesser details that are of little or no real consequence; as a mole or a spot of black court-plaster on the face of a beauty distracts from the effect of her expression by fixing the attention on the one blemish. This illustration is not very elegant, but it seems to express the idea. To those who are but slightly acquainted with art, FARRER'S and MOORE'S pictures seem wholly bad, and it is only by experienced amateurs or critics that such merits or beauties as they may possess are discussed and appreciated—which seems a sufficient proof of itself that they fail in their attempts to imitate nature accurately.

In the corridor are many good and more bad water-color sketches and pen drawings, principally by FARRER, MOORE, MISS MCDONALD, R. NEWMAN and Miss NIMS. Miss ELIZABETH MURRAY, of Boston, has contributed four or five of her magnificent water-color drawings, which have all been exhibited in the National Academy in this City. Beside these and a few small marbles, there is little of interest in the corridor. In the centre of the large gallery is LOMBARDI'S statue of Ruth, which is generally admired. The other marbles are small and rather uninteresting. The exhibition opened on the evening of Thursday, the 11th inst., with a dress reception, which was repeated last Thursday evening. Since the 11th it has been open day and evening for visitors and students, and has been well patronized. The collection is not superior to the Annual Academy Exhibitions, but among the pictures are representations of almost all the modern schools of art.

The object of this school of the fine arts that has opened under such favorable auspices, is to cultivate, not only a critical taste for art on the part of all the students, but to supply the want that has so long existed in this country. The annual exhibitions are intended to facilitate this object, by bringing together good pictures by good painters of each style and school of art. The legacy and donations of Mr. STREET having been expended on the building, there now remains no money to found a professorship and consecrate a school for practical instruction in painting and the principles of high art. For the present this must be left incomplete, and only a part of the origin l idea realized in cultivating an artistic taste in the students of the college, and the residents of New-Haven and vicinity. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that so much has been done in this direction, and we would urge the council who are intrusted with its management, not to spare any pains to secure its full and perfect completion. It should be made as much of a department of Yale as the divinity schools—separate and distinct in itself, but still a part of the great and world-renowned university, whose diplomas and degrees are honored everywhere. We commend it to the attention of all liberal and wealthy patrons of art, as an object worthy of their benevolent donations, and trust that within a few years at furthest, we shall have a school of high art that will rival the best of European academies.

The exhibition at Yale College will continue until the end of September, and will be an attractive feature of New-Haven during the Summer months. Should it prove a success, it will be repeated annually, and it is hoped that they will be largely beneficial in diffusing a knowledge of, and a critical taste for art. We hope that every aim of the council may be more than realized, and that it will soon become a school of the fine arts in reality, as well as in name.

OSCURO.

A COURT BALL AT THE TUILERIES.

Translated for the Times from the Paris Figaro.

On the night of a grand ball at the Palace of the Tuileries, preparations are made to receive the guests in the Pavilon de l'Horloge. A large awning is put up in front of the main entrance that the occupants of vehicles, in case of rain, may reach the Pavilon without dampening their *toilettes*. On the staircase leading upward from the street, a *cent-garde*, in full uniform and as motionless as a statue, stands upright at either extremity of each step. On the topmast landing each guest hands his invitation to an usher, while another official, seated at a small table near by, checks off on a list the names of the persons as they arrive. The visitor then crosses the Galerie de la Paix, where an officer of the corps of a *cent-gardes*, in glittering armor, stands sentinel. At length the Salle des Maréchaux is at hand, and the journey through the Palace ended. Around the hall are four rows of reserved seats for ladies. Chamberlains, wearing red coats, white vests, white cassimere small-breeches, and with golden keys dangling behind their backs, await the arrival of the fair sex, to whose unaccompanied representatives they offer their arms, previous to assigning them to their respective seats. The truth is that a grand court ball is a spectacular display rather than a social reunion; the guests promenade, chat and partake of refreshments, but there is very little dancing. That this is the case is proven by the fashion of the *toilettes*. Most of the dresses are of satin or moire-antique, or other strong material. Gauze and tulle would be reduced to shreds within an hour, for the soldiers' epaulettes are as destructive to gossamer waists as the swords worn by civilians to the finest lace flounces. The consequence is that none but *débutantes* at court, or ladies whose rank makes them the observed of all observers, ever don ball-dresses in the strict sense of the term. Diamonds, however, are plentiful, for gems in quantities are needed to offset the magnificence of the hangings and the gorgeousness of the uniforms. Brilliants glitter on all sides, and few ladies have sufficient confidence in their good looks to substitute flowers for diamonds in dressing their hair.

In the rear of the Hall, under a velvet canopy, is the throne, on either side of which are seats, each row of which rises above the other. These are reserved for the wives of the ministers and the ladies accompanying members of the *Corps Diplomatique*. Above the throne is a gallery occupied by STRAUSS and his orchestra, while another orchestra is stationed, as should have been stated above, the Galerie de la Paix. The latter corps of musicians is also under the leadership of a STRAUSS, whose white cravat and and *maestria* as a conductor, are quite as noticeable as those of the original. The guests who are really fond of dancing usually resort to this gallery, for in the Salle des Maréchaux the crowd is always so dense that the dancers have little space left them for evolutions. Besides, the fair occupants of the four rows of seats around the hall are hypercritical, and few persons care to give them an opportunity to exercise their judgment.

Toward 9 o'clock nearly everybody has arrived. The Salle des Maréchaux is filled with uniforms of every hue and representatives of every country. Blue uniforms, embroidered with gold, however, predominate. Contrasted with the handsomely-galloned coats of the two Senators and State Counselors, the slender gold and silver embroidery-work on the uniform of the deputies makes as poor an appearance as the green embroidery adorning the academicians' *fracs* and the silver ornaments on the uniforms of the prefects and sub-prefects. The attire of the magistrates, however, is quite striking; the coat and breeches are of black velvet embroidered with black, and the sword worn is hilted with steel and gold. French civil uniforms are most easily distinguished from foreign uniforms from the fact that the coats of the former are usually left open, and exhibit underneath a white vest. All closely-buttoned uniforms give to the wearers more or less the appearance of a *sergent de ville* or a policeman. It is no easy task to wear a uniform with a becoming air, and it is particularly difficult to carry gracefully a crush hat under one's arm. An open coat relieves the guest of a look of stiffness which usually renders the men who don a tightly-buttoned coat amenable to comment. Foreign military uniforms, as well as French military uniforms, are, of course, buttoned, and display no vest.

The more distinguished infantry officers wear red trowsers of a rather higher color than the regulation hue; the *guides* don tight small breeches and boots, the former being embroidered with gold on the seams and the latter adorned with gold tassels. Despite the variety of the embroideries, the apparent sameness of costumes would ere long pall upon the eye were it not for the *grand cordons* which, at court balls, are worn by their possessors over their coats. These large moire sashes, of the gaudiest and most varied colors, are usually thrown over the vest. When displayed over the coat they are handsomer than the somewhat tarnished galloons. The foreign uniforms relieve most effectually the monotonous brilliancy of the scene. The English officers, all in red, with short coats, the tails of which are pointed, gigantic epaulets and triangular hats, the shape and dimensions of which remind one exactly of the paper hats which children manufacture when at play, are ubiquitous. The officers of the English militia wear a similar uniform, but with silver epaulets. Despite their military attire, they don high and stiff collars which almost touch their ears. The riflemen wear a short black jacket, with black brandebourgs. The volunteer uniforms are of every cut and every hue, each parish having a militia company of its own. Next to the English, the Austrians are usually the most numerous in attendance. These wear short white tunics, without either epaulets or embroidery; the uniform of the Field Marshal is as plain as that of a Second Lieutenant. The German hussars display a uniform every seam of which is heavy with embroidery; the initials of their corps and the royal crown are embroidered in gold on their scarlet *sabretaches*. The Prussians wear a short blue tunic with a double row of buttons on the breast; their epaulets are not adorned with fringes, and they carry under their arm an ugly leather helmet, topped with a brass point. The Piedmontese *bersaglieri* are nearly as plainly attired, but their hats, with upturned brims and adorned with black plumes, are infinitely preferable to the German helmets. Then come the Turks in straight cut coats, with the *nicham* ciphered in brilliants on their breasts, their scimitars enriched with gems and their fez caps worn on the back of their heads, while the Tunisians and Egyptians don huge scarlet *tarbouches*, pulled over their eyes and lined, as it were, with other caps of fine white linen. Here and there are to be met a few Scottish soldiers with bare legs, and claymores dangling by their sides. Of all the guests the Hungarian noblemen wear the costliest and most handsome uniforms. Their attire comprises a short black tunic, with black brandebourgs and buttons set with precious stones, tight trowsers encased in boots *a la* SOUWAROFF, and large spurs. Over the tunic is thrown a cloak, sometimes as short as a dolman, and sometimes quite long, almost reaching the ankle, and trimmed with the finest fur. The wearer of this attire carries in his hand a black velvet cap trimmed with fur and ornamented with a cluster of gems. The cimeter-like sword worn with the uniform is heavy with precious stones. Some Hungarian uniforms are worth a fortune.

Toward half-past nine o'clock the Emperor and Empress usually make their appearance, followed by a long *cortège* of princes and princesses, grand dignitaries, members of the diplomatic corps and officers of the Imperial household. The chamberlains are attired in red, the masters of ceremonies in violet, the prefects of the palace in chocolate color, and the masters of the horse in green. The officers in attendance wear sky-blue uniform with *aiguillettes*. The heads of legations, with the exception of the Turkish Ambassador and the Grecian Minister, who adhere to the national costume, generally don the court dress referred to by the regulations. A few adopt military uniforms. The secretaries and attachés occasionally wear the uniforms of certain orders of knighthood, such as that of the order of St. Maurice and Lazare, or of Malta. A few diplomats attached to the northern courts wear chamberlains' blue coats with red facings, heavily embroidered with gold on the breast; a golden key is secured to the back of the coat.

Having marched around the Hall, their Majesties proceed to their seats, and the grand master of ceremonies waits upon them for orders relating to the quadrille of honor. Meantime, the saloons beyond the Salle des Maréchaux are left open, and are speedily tenanted by whist parties, for whose especial accommodation tables and cards have been prepared. Beyond these saloons is located the Galerie de Diane, where refreshment-tables are set. As a general thing, it is utterly impossible for any but the regular *habitués* of the court-balls to approach them.

At midnight supper is served in the Salle des Spectacles. Despite its size, the guests cannot all find admittance at once. They are ushered in in sets, a chamberlain on duty at the door regulating the advance movement.

In the centre of the room is their Majesties' table, at which are seated the privileged few whom the Emperor and Empress, through the medium of the Grand Chamberlain, have deigned to invite. The occupants of the table near by are the guests of the Chamberlains and Ladies of Honor, who are authorized to issue invitations to form part of the "first set" during the progress of the ball. To obtain admission subsequently, a gentleman must be accompanied by a lady.

After the "first set" has departed, their Majesties usually withdraw from the ball-room, their example being soon followed by the highest officials present. Then, and only then, does the ball actually commence, dancing being kept up until 3 o'clock in the morning. At that hour, the last notes of the orchestra die away, and the guests prepare to leave. The crowd surges through the saloons, and rushes down the stairway like a glittering torrent. The most enjoyable feature of the ball is, as at the Théatre des Italiens, the spectacle formed by the departure of the guests.

SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

Interview with the Viceroy of Egypt—His Reply to the Deputation.

Paris (July 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Viceroy of Egypt has received a deputation in Paris from the French Committee of Emancipation and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, who presented an address calling his attention to the White Nile slave trade. The address was signed, on behalf of the English Committee, "JOSEPH COOPER, L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary;" on behalf of the French Committee, "EDWARD LABOULAYE, President, member of the institute; AUGUSTIN COCHIN, Secretary, member of the institute; EUGENE YUNG, Secretary." His Excellency NUBAR PASHA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, introduced the deputation, and translated His Highness' reply, which was to the following effect:

"The Viceroy felt gratified to receive the deputation, and much pleased this step had been taken, for he was most anxious to put down the slave trade. He had adopted the strongest measures for that purpose, but although he could act against his own people, he was defeated when he sought to do so against Europeans, who were the chief delinquents. They carried on a trade in ivory, but this was mere pretext, their real articles of merchandise being slaves, who were conveyed down the river in boats. If these boats had sailed under Egyptian colors, they were liable to be overhauled; and if slaves were found on board, boat and cargo were confiscated and the traders punished. Within the last six months he had caused to be shot a Commandant and a Colonel who had disobeyed his orders and favored the slave-traders. But the slave-trading boats generally hoist European colors of some sort, because their owners are Europeans; and if any question respecting the cargo arises, the answer is that the men are part of the crew, the women their wives or concubines, and the young persons their children. The Egyptian authorities could not do anything under these circumstances, as they were debarred from the right of search. Within the last 30 years European influence had transformed Egypt, and if he were free to act against Europeon slave-traders, the slave trade should soon disappear. The European Powers should give him the necessary authority to exercise the right of search as regards boats sailing under European colors. The extinction of slavery was another and a distinct question. Slavery had existed in the country for 1,283 years, and was mixed up with its religion. It was a horrible institution, and he desired to see it extinguished, but it was not to be done in a day. He considered that the civilization and progress of Egypt depended upon its abolition, and were the slave trade stopped slavery would disappear in fifteen or twenty years, or very few traces of it would remain, because it would not be recruited from without. Of the actual slave population many would die in that time, a certain number would be manumitted, and others adopted into families. He held the opinion—contrary to the views of the memorialists—that the slave trade was the root of Slavery in his country, and must be extinguished before Slavery could cease. The abolition of the British Consulate at Khartoun had certainly enabled him to act more efficiently against the slave-traders, but the only really effective mode of dealing with the traffic was to arm him with power to prevent Europeans from prosecuting it."

The deputation then withdrew.

RUSSIA.

The Czar's Clemency Denounced as a Mockery.

From the Journal de Posen, July 3.

Our letters from Warsaw inform us that the Czar's latest act of clemency is a dead letter, without any rael purport. The arrival of the Emperor was "illustrated," however, by a special and novel display; for while the taciturn monarch was entering Warsaw by one gate, six vehicles, filled with prisoners sentenced to exile in Siberia, were leaving the city by another. The Czar's munificence was manifested by a no less singular proceeding, for he only presented five hundred rubles to the employes of the railroad company, while he bestowed upon his *corps de ballet* twenty thousand. Day before yesterday, too, we were favored with another proof of the clemency of our august Sovereign. The Police on that day commenced arresting in the streets all ladies attired in black. After having been taken before a Commissary the captives were heavily fined, although each and all protested that the weeds they wore had not been donned with a view of expressing sympathy for any political party or character.

SPAIN.

General Prim on Spanish Affairs.

From l'Indépendance Belge, June 29.

In compliance with Gen. PRIM'S request we publish the subjoined communication:

To M. Berryer, Deputy to the Corps Legislatif, Paris:

SIR: The echoes of the French Tribune are heard throughout the world, and when he who occupies the Tribune is named FAVRE, or THIERS, or BERRYER, the authoritativeness of the words is increased, for those who read must believe.

During Friday's session you remarked, with greater vehemence than correctness, when alluding to the Mexican expedition, that "That enterprise was planned at Vichy by the same Gen. PRIM who in former days sought to create disorder in Spain."

It is wholly untrue that I ever conceived such a plan. The words penned by an august personage, words that you have interpreted after your own fashion—referred to a desire expressed by me, and as worthy of France as of my country.

Then, too, I cannot understand what analogy can exist—if logic be of any account—between my action during that expedition as chief of the Spanish forces, and my frankly revolutionary attitude toward Spain up to the present day. Permit me to say to you, Sir, that it seems to me that the French conspirator of 1831 ought not to denounce the Spanish revolutionary citizen of 1866.

He who has done his utmost to bring about civil war, in the name of a principle and a family that have lived their life in free France, has no authority to point out as a breaker of the peace the man who has been compelled, by the irresistible logic of events, to resort to action, after having exhausted all legal means by which to settle more firmly on its basis the conquests of a revolution excited for the purpose of making Spain live the life of civilized Europe. In the name of those principles which are our rights, and in the coöperation of the great Liberal Party, I drew my sword, not to create disorder in my country, as you have been pleased to say, but to do away, once for all, with certain things which—propped up by treachery, and leading a life of immorality and brutal force—are hurrying Spain toward ruin.

And to conclude, Sir, permit me to point out to you the difference between our respective situations. I know not what the future has in store for France, but I am certain that she will never be seduced by the voice of the great orator of Divine right. That which I am certain of, too, is that Spain will re-establish the freedom she once conquered at the cost of her most precious blood, and that is now being stolen from her little by little. With the aid of Heaven, you will see this ere your life closes.

Believe me, Sir, with the assurance of my high consideration, your obedient servant,

COUNT DE REUS.

BRUSSELS, June 25, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Japanese Mint.

From Le Moniteur.

The Japanese mint is located in Jeddo. Silver coin is only issued from it, the coinage operations being performed as follows: A silver ingot is placed in an iron spoon and melted over a coal fire, previous to being cast into a mould. From this mould the metal comes forth in thin rectangular bars, which are at once thrown into cold water to cool. The workmen who takes the bars from the tub, cuts off the silver splinters which adhere to the edges and passes them to another workman, who, with a pair of scissors, but with no system of measurement but that acquired by practice, cuts them into eight pieces, each of which is equal in value to one *ichibu*, or about thirty-one *sous*. The fragments are then weighed, the heaviest pieces being reduced to the standard weight by clipping, and the lighter ones being thrown again into the melting-pot. The bars are then heated white-hot, smoothed on the sides, and carried under the die. One of the square coins is placed upon a stationary block and a die is put upon it. A workman lifts a heavy hammer and brings it down with great force upon the upper die, and the silver bar becomes a coin. The *ichibu* is next handed over to children, who mill the edges with small stars. This operation terminated, the silver squares are weighed again, impressed with the Imperial mark, which is cut into the metal with a chisel, and put up into packages of 100 coins. About 300 persons are employed in the Mint, all of whom work with great regularity and amid perfect silence. In the morning, when the workmen enter the establishment they cast off their street garb and don garments belonging to the Government. At sunset the gong is sounded, the employes strip to the buff, loosen their hair, and submit to be searched by the officials in charge of the place. They are then directed to wash their hands, lift up their arms, drink a glass of water and shout. These proceedings having been gone through with, the workmen are allowed to resume their wearing apparel and retire for the night.

A Collection of Wonders.

From l'Independence Belge.

A marvelous collection of objets d'art and gems is now on private exhibition in Paris. *Connoisseurs* opine that so large a number of unique and magnificent valuables have never been gathered together in any country, and a Prince, whose taste is as proverbial as his wealth, recently declared that he never even suspected the existence of such marvels. It would be impossible to enumerate the elements of one-fourth of the collection, but we can mention a few of the wonders without attempting to give a satisfactory description of any. First comes a little basket carved out of a single emerald, which is as large as a good sized apricot. There are portions of the apricot which have been cut through, and other parts have been sculpted *en relief*. It is said that the work on this little basket required an outlay of time equal in duration to the lives of several men. Then the *connoisseurs* are shown a vase made of a singular turquoise in the form of a goblet, about thirty centimetres in height, and surrounded by a garland of gems. Experienced appraisers who were called upon to estimate the value of this wondrous vase, failed to agree as to the figure, but all admitted that it exceeded 14,000,000 francs. A small boat carved out of jade, and tenanted by two tiny figures—a man and a monkey—made of gems; a cage made of gold and gems, containing birds, and a clock of like materials; a drinking cup, cut from a single opal, are next in the order of exhibition. We can only make a general mention of caskets filled with unset precious stones, worth from 500,000 to 1,000,000 francs, of forty snuff-boxes of the most magnificent description, and of quantities of bracelets, rings and ear-rings, set with rubies, turquoises, emeralds, saphires, and diamonds of every color, for an enumeration of all these curiosities would require more space than could be given it. The most singular feature of the exhibition, however, is the simplicity which characterizes the actions of the exhibitor. The gentleman who does the honors of the place allows the visitors to admire, touch and *vitiare* all the valuables displayed, and then throws the entire collection into a broken chest and a wretched bureau drawer, turns the key in a rusted lock, and sallies forth to the restaurant, pending the hour fixed upon by some Sovereigns who have promised to view the collection. Thus far no bargain of any magnitude has been made on account of the immense prices that are asked.

The Annual Pilgrimage to Mecca.

From Le Moniteur.

The return of the pilgrims to Mecca from Suez was effected toward the close of June. From April 27 to June 6 the ships of the Egyptian Company brought to Suez 6,877 pilgrims; 890 reached the city *via* the land route, and the grand caravan from Tapiz, numbering 3,500 souls, was expected. Despite the crowded condition of the vessels and the exhaustion of the pilgrims, very few deaths occurred. Sun-strokes, dysentery and the fatigues of the journey made some victims among the overland pilgrims, but taking into consideration the extent of the journey and the utter destitution of the peripatetic fatalists who cross the desert unprovided with tents or shelter of any kind, and almost without bread or water, the mortality was trifling. On their arrival at Suez, the pilgrims who came by sea were quarantined for five days within a few miles of the city. Although measures had been taken to provide for their sustenance, the crowd was so large, and the facilities for transportation between the city and the quarantine so limited, that the pilgrims were without water for forty-eight hours. Tents had been sent them to shelter the unfortunates from the burning sun, but ere they reached the quarantine many had been overcome by the heat. During the sojourn of the visitors at quarantine there occurred ten deaths. Of the loss of life incurred by the caravans no exact estimate could be obtained.

Aid for the Cretans.

The following letter from Dr. S. G. HOWE will be read with interest by the ladies who contributed toward sending out clothing for the suffering Cretan women and children:

ATHENS, June 23, 1867.

MY DEAR MISS MARY: I have been very remiss about writing to you. The boxes of clothing were rather tardy in arriving. It took me a good while to become familiar with the condition of the exiles, scattered, as they are, in different places. I wished to ascertain where was the greatest need—here, or in Crete itself. Then I foresaw that though the means of the other committee still held out, they would be exhausted before Summer is over. Also that next Autumn and Winter would be the time of greatest need of clothing, for it is so warm here in mid-Summer that clothes are needed only for decency's sake. These considerations induced me to delay commencing operations.

The pressure, however, became so great, and so many were becoming filthy and ragged, and so many were getting quite naked, that I could not hold out. After doing a little in a small way here, I began the distribution at Aegina last Tuesday, and gave out the contents of boxes Nos. 4 and 9.

I was assisted by Miss BALWIN, American Missionary; by Mrs. WALTER BAKER and my daughter. I will not now attempt to describe the operation in detail, but only say that it was most gratifying in its results. Many of the women wept aloud, and the little children toddled off, upon their naked legs, bearing their new clothes in their arms, very proud and very happy.

I shall give you a detailed account very soon. I can now only thank you and your generous associates for the aid, and comfort, and joy which you have brought home to the hearts of thousands who have long been suffering privations and misery, such as are seldom seen in our happy country.

Believe me, with much regard, truly yours.

S. G. HOWE.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The new missionary monument at Williams College, which will be dedicated on Sunday, July 28, stands on the exact spot of the famous haystack around which MILLS and his associates first discussed the possibility of foreign missions. It is of marble, about twelve feet high, and was erected by HARVEY RICE, of Cleveland, Ohio, a native of Conway, and a graduate of Williams in the Class of 1824 with President HOPKINS. On the east side of the main pillar is cut in bold relief a haystack, and over it is the inscription: "The field is the world,—the birth-place of American foreign missions, 1806. SAMUEL J. MILLS, JAS. RICHARDS, FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, HARVEY LOOMIS, BYRAM GREEN."

A private letter from one of the Jaffa colonists represents that the settlement had become totally demoralized prior to the recent departure for home of 32 of the number. Of the original 156 who left Maine a year ago, only 26 remain. Eleven houses had been commenced, but only one, the elder's, had been completed. Fifty-three in all have come back to the United States. The remainder will doubtless all return before the expiration of the year. They have found the land sterile, and encountered disappointment upon every hand.

We learn from the Coos *Republican* that JOSEPH CHASE, of Stewartstown, N. H., one day last week, committed a rape upon his daughter, a girl between the ages of fifteen and sixteen years. The girl was before the magistrate at Colebrook on Saturday last, and swore that her father took a large knife and threatened to kill her if she resisted his hellish desire. The case is represented to be one of the most outrageous and unnatural in its details in the annals of crime. CHASE was examined on Saturday, and remanded to Lancaster Jail.

A North Carolina paper says: "Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, Gen. FARNSWORTH and N. B. JUDD, all members of the present Congress, have purchased a gold mine near Charlotte, in this State. The Charlotte Mint, although in good order, still remains closed. Dr. ISAAC M. JONES, of Salisbury, has been recently appointed Assayer, and it is expected that assaying will soon be commenced."

The elephant belonging to FOREPAUGH'S menagerie walked from Boston to Albany last week. He accomplished the entire distance—240 miles—in four days.

There are over twenty thousand acres of land in Alabama planted in sweet potatoes this year, which will produce 800,000 bushels.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

S [illegible] the Stock Exchange—JULY 20, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue	108⅛	300	Quick. Min.	34
10,000	do	108⅜	100	Wilksbarre Coal	39
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, N. Issue	108⅝	100	Mar. Min. Co.	10¾
	Large	108⅝	100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	151
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅛	100	At. Mail	111
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	108	200	do	111½
05,000	do	107⅛	200	do	112
6,000	do ... Sec. Ser	107⅜	100	do	111¾
5,000	N. Y. S. 6s, '73	101	350	Pacific Mail	145
6,000	Tenn. 6s ... x-c	68	100	do	145½
20,000	Tenn. 6s. New	66	800	do	145¼
10,000	do	66⅛	450	do ... 2d call	145⅞
2,000	Virginia 6s, new	50	100	N. Y. Central	106⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s ... x-c	52	32	do	106⅞
5,000	N. Car. 6s ... x-c	56½	160	do ... b10	106⅜
5,000	do	56⅛	200	do	106⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s ... New	56	100	do	106⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s	102	200	Erie Railroad	70⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	79½	300	do	70⅝
10,000	Ga. St. 7s	85½	300	do ... 2d call	71
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	26	300	Hud. Riv. R.	118
5,000	Ohio Pr. C.	65	400	do	118⅛
5,000	O. & Miss. 1st	84¼	100	do ... 2d call	118⅜
1,000	Erie 1st M.	104	300	Reading R.	104⅞
2,000	do	104¼	600	do	104⅜
10,500	N. J. Cen. 6s, '83	94½	100	do	104¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	106⅞	40	do	104⅛
1,000	do ... b30	107	900	do	104
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	90	100	Mich. Cen.	110
5,000	Mich. C. ... N. Bs	118	200	do	110⅝
45	Merchants' Bank	116½	20	M. S. & N. I. R.	79
25	Phenix Bank	105	400	do	79⅛
51	Bank St. of N. Y.	126	200	do	79¼
11	Bank of Republic	120	300	do	79⅝
15	Shoe & L. Bank	109	200	do ... b30	79¾
30	St. Nicholas Bank	108	400	do ... 2d call	79
50	Cen. Nat. Bank	105	5	Panama R.	260
10	Fourth National	107	400	Clev. & Pitts.	90½
10	do	105⅛	100	do	90¾
25	Ninth Nat. Bank	107	100	Chi. & N. W.	45
50	Bk. of Com.	117	100	do	44⅞
20	Bank of N. Ame.	106	300	do	45
250	Adams Ex. Co.	72	100	do ... b30	45⅛
100	do	72⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	70
100	Wells & F Ex.	66⅛	500	do	70⅜
100	do ... b10	66⅛	100	do	70
300	do	66	100	do ... s60	70
20	Amer. Ex.	69⅛	100	do ... b60	70⅝
20	do	70	1200	Chic. & R. I.	99⅝
30	Mer. U. Ex. 25 ℔ cent. paid	12	1100	do	99⅞
400	Canton Co.	48	100	do	100
100	do	48⅛	20	N. Y. & N. H. R.	120
200	Central Coal Co.	48⅛	600	Mil. & St. P. R.	47⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	33⅝	50	do	47⅛
641	West. U. Tel.	48¼	20	do	47⅛
100	do ... b30	48⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	63
200	do	48	76	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	102
			300	do	102⅛
			300	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	83
			200	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	117
			145	New-Jersey Cen. R.	121¼
			15	do	121⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	Ohio & M. C.	26⅛	600	Reading R.	104⅜
10,000	do ... c	26⅜	400	do ... b10	104½
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	73	400	Hud. Riv. R. ... s60	116⅜
100	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	145	100	do	116⅜
800	West. U. Tel.	48⅛	300	do	116¾
100	do ... b10	48⅜	300	do	117
200	do	48⅛	200	do ... b10	117
300	do ... b30	49	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	90½
1300	do	48⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	78⅞
400	N. Y. Cen.	106¾	100	do	78⅜
300	do	106⅞	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	99⅜
200	do ... b10	106⅞	400	do	99⅝
1200	Erie R.	70⅞	200	do ... s10	99⅞
600	do	70⅝	200	do ... b3	99⅛
300	do ... b15	70⅞	300	Chi. & N. W.	44⅞
200	do ... s5	70⅝	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70⅝
300	M. & St. P.	47			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	26⅝	400	West. U. Tel.	48⅜
5,000	do ... c	26⅛	200	do	48⅝
10,000	do ... b30	26⅜	100	Mil. & St. Paul	47⅛
30	Amer. Ex.	70	100	do	47⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co.	71⅛	500	M. S. & N. I.	79⅛
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	66	100	do ... s30	79⅛
100	do ... b10	66⅛	2300	Chi., R. I. & P.	100⅛
100	Pacific Mail	145⅞	100	do ... b10	100⅛
100	do ... b30	146	400	do ... c	100⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. ... c	106⅞	300	do	100⅜
100	do ... b5	107	200	do ... b60	100⅜
600	Erie R.	71⅛	300	do ... b3	100⅜
200	do ... b3	71⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	49
100	do ... b30	71⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	121
200	do ... c	71⅛	800	Chic. & N. W.	45⅛
200	do ... b15	71⅛	200	do ... b10	45⅛
200	Hudson R.	118⅝	200	do ... c	44⅞
100	do	118⅝	2600	do	44⅞
100	do ... b10	118⅜	300	do ... c30	45⅜
100	Canton Co.	48	300	do ... s10	45⅜
800	Reading R.	105⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	70⅝
1200	do	105⅜	200	do ... b10	70⅝
400	do ... b10	105⅝	800	do	70⅝
400	do	105⅛	200	do ... b50	70⅝
200	do ... b30	105⅛	200	do ... c	70⅝

MONDAY, July 22—A. M.

There was a good general trade, for the season, through the past week. The stock of Domestic Goods is not very heavy, and the New-England mills, we believe, are pretty well employed, particularly on Cotton fabrics. The Foreign Dry Goods importation continues below that of last season, and the holders of present stocks are doing a fair business. The harvest reports continue of the most cheering character from all sections of the country, and the harvest of small Grain and Hay will prove the heaviest for many years, if not the very heaviest, taking the increased attention to Wheat in the Southern Atlantic States into the account. We hear no complaints of the growing crop of Indian Corn, and but very few of the progress and promise of the Cotton crop. The Money market is unusually easy, and the impression in some quarters that Currency will be wanted and drawn from New-York early in the Fall induces a general preference among lenders to employ their balances at call. Indeed, it is doubtful whether they could find a large selection of first-class Merchant paper, if they were disposed to discounts in place of lending upon the Public Funds and other Stocks, as there is more than the ordinary caution observed in putting out time engagements. In some instances we hear that the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges are lending on the pledge of Stocks for 30@60 days at cheap rates of interest—cheap for New-York, though double the present rates in London and on the Continent. Loans have also been made directly in London on some of the first-class Dividend Railways, as well as the Public Funds. New-York Central is named as a favorite in such negotiations, and also Illinois Central, though of the last this market is nearly bare, the amount on the Street being too small for speculative operations.

The Stock Exchange was more closely contested through the week than the week before, as between the views and operations of what are called the *Bull* and *Bear* parties. The former had the advantage of an increasing demand from outside parties, particularly for the Dividend paying Roads, while the latter were disposed to sell Erie, Northwest, Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh with more freedom, and increased their lines of *short* contracts, not only in these Roads, but in New-York Central, &c. The impression made, however, was at no time more than 2@2½ ℔ cent. on Erie from the figures of Saturday week, and at the close the general market turned strongly upward and most of the decline was recovered. On the Miscellaneous list the dealings increased in the old Express Stocks and in Western Telegraph and the Steamship lines. The latter brought 147 for Pacific and 112 for Atlantic Mail. Some of the recently neglected small Coal Stocks, such as Central, of Cumberland, and Wilkesbarre and Butler, of Northern Pennsylvania, attracted buyers; and there was an increased movement on Saturday in Philadelphia and Reading Stock. The Mariposa Stocks, Common and Preferred, are steady at the recent advance, while the sales of Cumberland ranged 1@2 ℔ cent. below the price of the previous week.

In the State Bonds of the Border States, there was quite a general rise and a large business early in the week, which brought out some considerable parcels for realization, and part of the advance was lost, but at the close the offerings were light and the demand good. The inclination to speculate in these Bonds is on the increase, and as Missouri and Tennessee promptly paid their July interest, and Virginia paid 2 ℔ cent. of the 3 ℔ cent. July coupon, there is a growing confidence that these States will be able hereafter to keep their credit good, and that North Carolina will not be very long behind them.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,229,456, against the total entries of $6,258,994 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,325,599, against $4,076,857 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,460,433, against 416,013 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,937,300. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 6,739 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,996.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to July 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,452,260	June	20,478,305
February	25,494,290	July 6	3,971,793
March	21,367,107	July 13	5,412,576
April	26,361,663	July 20	3,223,456
May	$21,475,525		
Total since Jan. 1			$147,648,021
Against same date 1866			177,084,636
Decrease since Jan. 1			$29,441,615

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to July 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	June	15,103,120
February	15,452,506	July 3	3,541,893
March	20,475,226	July 10	3,075,579
April	17,863,596	July 17	3,325,099
May	$12,303,545		
Total since Jan. 1			$104,679,711
Against same date, 1866			114,216,697
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,536,986
Gold, July 20, 1867			139⅜ ℔ cent.
Gold, July 21, 1866			150⅝ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

January	$2,725,762	June	6,724,272
February	2,124,161	July 6	1,534,861
March	1,891,141	July 13	4,659,935
April	2,261,283	July 20	4,076,857
May	$9,043,154		
Total since Jan. 1			$35,041,426
Against same date 1866			50,036,420
Decrease since Jan. 1			$14,994,994

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	May	1,194,879
February	1,739,898	June	2,782,316
March	1,913,973	July 4	817,270
April	3,162,783	July 11	700,112
Total since Jan. 1			$14,793,540
Against same date 1866			22,605,283
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,811,743

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,530,576
April	8,511,674	April	247,628
May	8,631,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,640,133	June	1,237,082
July 6	1,620,000	July 6	5,669,900
July 13	2,139,000	July 13	2,693,000
July 20	1,937,300	July 20	1,709,000
Total	$66,055,811	Total	$37,702,3[illegible]9
To date, 1866	75,338,732	To date, 1866	28,501,548

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	139⅜@140⅛@139⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝@111⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	108@108⅛
First Series, 7-30s	107⅞@108
Seconds and Thirds, 7-30s	107⅜@107⅛
U. S. 5 ℔ cents. 10-40s	102⅛@102⅛
New-York Central	105⅞@107⅛
New York and Erie	71⅛@73@70⅝@71⅛
Rock Island	98⅛@100⅜
Michigan Southern	80⅛@80
Hudson River	109⅛@119⅜
Northwestern	45⅛@44⅛@46
Fort Wayne and Chicago	101⅞@102⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91⅞@90@91⅛
Reading	104⅛@105⅛
Northwestern Preferred	69⅛@70⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	26⅛@26⅛
Mariposa Preferred	24@23⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	119⅛@121
Pacific Mail	145⅛@147
Western Union Telegraph	48⅛@48⅞

The Gold Room was dull on Saturday; the sales varied but slightly from 139½ ℔ cent. The Exports of the day amount to $1,422,233, and for the whole week $2,460,433. The Gold Customs of the week paid into the Treasury Office amount to $1,937,300, and the Gold Interest paid out to $1,709,000. The Gold Deposits in Bank fall off $1,600,000 and the Currency Deposits increase about $3,600,000—leaving the general Deposit line $2,000,000 higher than last Monday. The Banks increase their Loans nearly $2,000,000 and add $1,000,000 to their Greenbacks. Exchange closed at 110½@¾ ℔ cent. on London, and Money easy at 4@5 ℔ cent. to the Brokers from private lenders and from 4 to 6 ℔ cent. at Bank.

The Public Funds left off steady, but like the Gold Room they attracted less attention through the day than the Railway market on the Stock Exchange. Here there was apparently a new lease taken on the Summer speculation for the general rise in prices, and before the close of business, which opened steady in the forenoon, there was marked buoyancy throughout the New-York and Western Roads. Chicago and Rock Island rose to a fraction above par, with a large demand; New-York Central to 108, and Erie to 71¾@72 ℔ cent. In Northwests, of both classes, Reading, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, &c., also attracted large buyers, although some of these were partially neglected early in the day. The Miscellaneous shares were higher by 1@1½ ℔ cent. on Pacific Mail and Atlantic Mail, and other descriptions steady. The Hudson River Roads advanced to 119½@120 ℔ cent., and Harlem was not offered under 113@115 ℔ cent.

At 4 P. M., in the Long Room, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night; the Railway List closing firm.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛	102⅛	N. West Pref.	70⅞	70⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝	111⅝	Rock Island	99⅛	100⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅛	Fort Wayne	102⅛	102⅛
N. Y. Central	106⅞	107⅛	W. U. Telegraph	48⅛	48⅞
Erie	70⅞	71⅞	Cumberland	33⅞	35⅞
Hudson	116⅞	119⅛	Mariposa, Pref.	23	23⅛
Reading	104⅛	105⅞	St. Paul Pref.	63	63⅛
Mich. Southern	79	80	Toledo & Wabash	49	49⅛
Pittsburgh	91	91⅞	American Gold	139⅞	139⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅛	66⅛	Bills on London	110⅞	110⅞
Northwest	44⅞	46			

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881	110⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg'd. 1871	116½
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅛	End. cou.. 1874	108
5 20, reg., 1862	109	10-40 reg.	102
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅞	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜
5-20 c., 1867	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c. 1870	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	67⅞
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	66⅛
N. Y. Bounty loan	105	Virginia 6s, x-c	52
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	99⅞	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	North Car. 6s	68⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	North Carolina ex c.	56
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	North Carolina n. bds.	56⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Missouri 6s	102⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1876	86	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	102⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	99⅞	California 7s	123
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	100⅞	Cal. 7s. large bonds	123
Illinois all 6s	99	Connecticut 6s	98

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	123	Metropolitan	128½
Merchants'	116	Market	111
Union	117	Nassau	105½
Phenix	105	Shoe and Leather	109
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	Corn Exchange	122
Seventh Ward	106	Continental	104½
Commerce	116½	St. Nicholas	108
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Marine	140
Broadway	220	Commonwealth	105
Ocean	101½	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116
American Exchange	116	Park	140
Chatham	135	Manuf's & Merchants	100½
Bank of the Repub.	115	Central National	104
Bank of North Am'a	105	Fourth National	107
Hanover	112	Ninth National	107
Irving	110	Tenth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es.	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Chi. & R. I. Con. Pa. is.	90
Erie 1st mort.. 1867	104⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Erie 1st endorsed	101	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	100	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	99⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	104	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	85
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f. '85	103	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Chi. & A., S. F. 1st mort	101
Har. 3d. M. & S. F., '68	97⅞	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	65
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	98	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74½
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	104	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85½
Il. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	113	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	74
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96⅛	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ℔ c. ex. bonds	82⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100
Con. 7 ℔ c. 1st M.	87	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	100
Tol. & W. 2d M.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97		

The Six-Penny Savings Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 ℔ cent. a year. See advertisement.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 20, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 91 bbls. Ashes, 5,266 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 152 bags Corn Meal, 17,524 bushels Wheat, 262,453 bushels Corn, 80 bushels Rye, 54,809 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Malt, 274 bbls. Beef, 1,021 pkgs. Lard, 21 pkgs. Cut Meats, 544 bbls. Petroleum, and 616 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but steady, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¾c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¾c.@19¾c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in more demand at more buoyant prices. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28c., chiefly 27c.@27½c., ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 3,600 bales, against receipts of 208 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	6,739
Receipts last week	4,915
Receipts preceding week	9,462
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	391,086
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	618,192
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,740
Exports since Jan. 1	332,353
Exports since Sept. 1	454,140
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	75,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,839,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,507,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	170,000

Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERIGA, in this day's issue of their circular, give the following table showing the cotton manufacture of the United States and Europe in 1860:

Countries.	No. of Factories.	Hands Employ'd.	Spindles.	Lbs. of Cotton used.
United States	915	118,920	5,235,798	364,036,123
Great Britain	2,250	500,000	30,000,000	1,140,57[illegible],112
France	2,000	274,880	5,500,000	140,000,000
Switzerland	132	51,908	1,112,303	30,000,000
Zollverien	208	110,190	2,018,536	65,000,000
Austria	90	32,000	655,000	25,000,000
Belgium	28	28,000	510,000	31,000,000
Lombardy	33	29,000	140,000	10,000,000
Sardinia	17	14,000	210,000	17,000,000
Russia	55	60,000	1,101,000	65,281,000
Total	5,728	1,218,818	46,281,637	1,887,887,235

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand prevails to-day for desirable lots of State and Western Flour at steady prices. Other grades have been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,300 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$8 35; very poor to good Extra State at $8 25@$10 25; good to choice do. do. at $10 25@$11 50 round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$11 35 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@$8 35
Extra State	8 25	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 30	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 25	@11 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 50	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@18 50

Southern Flour is quiet, but steady; sales have been reported of 500 bbls., at $9 50@$11 25 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 30@$17 50 for fair to choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $10 75@$14 50 for extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less request, at from $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 80@$5 85 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 670 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,850 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$15 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Some Haxall Mill Flour, of fair quality, has come to hand, the first reported thus far.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request and really choice lots, especially of Winter, have been quoted higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, including amber Michigan, $2 75; No. 2 Spring at $2 15@$2 25; rejected Spring $1 55; amber Jersey and Delaware, $2 75@$2 80; inferior to very choice white California, $2 65@$3 ℔ bushel. Corn has been much more abundant and depressed in prices. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels, at $1 02@$1 07½ for poor to handsome new Mixed Western; $1 08½ for nearly pure Yellow do.; 90c.@$1 01 for unsound and damp, and $1 08@$1 14 for Rye has been in fair supply and pretty fair request. White and Yellow Western and Southern ℔ bushel. Sales 4,100 bushels at $1 55 for Canada and at $1 65 for State ℔ bush. Nothing new in Barley for Barley Malt. Oats have been more active, especially hot and inferior lots; sound have been steady, but have been in less request than the poorer grades. New Western at from 80c.@92c. for the whole range; poor to prime State at 91c.@92c. in store, ℔ bushel; sales 56,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at $1@$1 05 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 35@$1 65 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at $1@$1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive but firm, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 35,443 hides; sales 16,400 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 3,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¾@28lbs., 21¼c.@21¾c. gold, usual selections; 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¼ lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Central American, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., 26c., currency, as they run; 600 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., 22c.@22¼c., currency, as they run; 600 Dry Texas, 19 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Salted Savanilla, 25 lbs., 18c., currency, as they run; 800 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted California, 43 lbs., 12c., gold, usual selection; 700 Wet Salted Maranham, 40 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, horse, in bond, 30 lbs., $2 12½, currency; 700 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 112,100 (same time last year, 324,000—year before, 322,000,) and 110 bales, as follows: 107,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Corrientes; 1,600 Dry California; 1,500 Dry Central American; 2,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 110 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—During the week the demand has been of limited extent, and the market closes rather quiet. The stock in dealers' hands has accumulated. Prime leather is held at steady rates; inferior grades may be quoted one-half cent. ℔ lb. lower. *Oak Sole*—Business has been fair. Prime quality and offal are scarce; crop has become rather more active. *Upper in Rough* continues quiet of sale. Stock nominal. *Week's Receipts* of sole leather about 64,000 sides." We quote *Sole*: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@28c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including Porto Rico at 50c.@66c.; Cuba at 34c.@53c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Tur. entine at 57½c.@60c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 37½; Resin at $3 62½@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 75@$6; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet, but steady, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 29@$1 34 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand and buoyant at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 14c.@15c. for do., in bulk; 30c.@32c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 49c.@51c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, opening rather more firmly, and closing heavily. Sales since our last of 4,850 bbls., in lots, at $22 87@$23 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 90 cash; $22 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75 for Prime, and $22 25@$22 50 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 10¼c.@10¾c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 218 pkgs. Bacon is in more demand and buoyant; sales, 480 boxes, including long cut hams, long clear, and Strafford cut at 13c. ℔ lb. Lard has been quiet at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@13¾c., and small lots of choice at 13¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 170 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $38@$40 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 13c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues very quiet at 7c.@14½c. ℔ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℔ lb.	20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℔ lb.	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	18	@21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	13	@14

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	14	@14½
Factory Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	12	@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	12	@12½
Farm Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese	7	@ 9

SKINS—Have been in request but at prices below the views of holders and business has consequently been restricted.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and steady; sales since our last, 800 hhds. Cuba, &c., 11¼c.@13¾c., and 235 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c.@14¾c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14c.@17¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 151,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also, 69,000 lbs. Grease at 7¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has not varied since our last.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day with 534 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 7d.@6¾d., respectively, ℔ bushel. For Glasgow, 335 barrels Resin at 1s. 9d. ℔ 280 lbs. For Bremen, 300 barrels Resin at 1s. 9d; 100 hhds. and 150 bales Tobacco, by steamer, at 30s.@35s and $1, respectively.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WOMAN IN WHITE. Leading character by Julia Dean.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS; OR, THE DOGS OF THE STANDARD, and SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM. THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE LADY OF LYONS, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices from the Isle of Candia *via* Athens state that the Cretans are preparing a squadron of five fire-ships, wherewith to attack the Turkish fleet supporting OMAR PASHA's army.

The Austrian Reichsrath advocate resolutions favoring the recognition of the equality of religions and acknowledging the legality of the marriage ceremony when performed by a civil magistrate.

Measures are being taken to reorganize the Honveds, or Hungarian National Guard.

Our dispatch from Paris announces that the French Government is continuing its warlike preparations. Large numbers of horses are being purchased for the use of the army and the employes in the military workshops are overtasked with work.

The warlike preparations of France have awakened fear of war throughout Germany. Great distrust prevails in commercial circles, and Government and other securities are flat.

The review of the royal volunteers, gotten up in honor of the Sultan, took place at Wimbledon, Saturday. The twelve thousand men in line manœuvred with admirable precision.

The Derby Reform Bill was under discussion in the House of Lords, Saturday. The Tories sustained the bill and Lord GREY opposed it.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the Russian Press at the lenity of the sentence passed upon the assassin BERLZOWSKI.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Our Panama correspondence is dated July 13. No attempt had yet been made by the State Government to enforce payment of the extra taxes recently levied for war purposes, and it was believed that American merchants would, in any event, not be molested. The new President, ACOSTA, was rapidly winning popular esteem, and hopes were generally entertained that under his administration commerce would revive. The newly-appointed United States Inspector of Customs had arrived, and had been received with great cordiality. The new United States Consul was expected.

Political disorder still reigns in Chili, and on the 8th, when the session of the Chamber was held, the doors of the hall were closed and guarded by soldiery. Some citizens of New-York had presented a petition to the Government, soliciting privileges for the laying of a telegraph cable between the western coast of South America and Europe, the organization of stockholders to be known as the Hispano-American Ocean Telegraph Company. The Minister of War had declared in the Chamber of Senators that the Government considered the war with Spain at an end. The Executive had subsequently asked authorization for the sale of the vessels of war composing the Chilian fleet.

The Peruvian Congress had decreed the continuation of war with Spain, to the great dissatisfaction of the people, who look upon the prolonged strife being waged as ruinous to the country.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Saturday Mr. HARLAN moved to take up the bill regulating the election of officers in the City of Washington, but it was decided that under the resolution restricting the business of the session the bill could not be reconsidered. Mr. CHANDLER moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution for adjournment, and made a lengthy speech denouncing Conservative Republicans, with especial reference to Senator FESSENDEN. Mr. FESSENDEN replied at length. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution relative to impeachments, declaring that the idea that Senators were not to discuss the conduct of officers who were likely to come before them for trial on impeachment charges was erroneous; that before entering upon such trial Senators were obliged to take a judicial oath, and that until such time as they assumed a judicial character they were at liberty to discuss such subjects. The resolutions were laid on the table and the Senate went into Executive Session. During the session a resolution prevailed by which the Senate adhered to its amendment to the adjournment resolution and asked for a committee of conference. The report of the Conference Committee was then received, fixing the reassembling of Congress for Nov. 21, and after some debate was agreed to—yeas 17, nays 14. At 4:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned, under the resolution adopted, until the 21st of November prox.

In the House the Senate bill to establish peace with certain Indian tribes was considered. An amendment was adopted in lieu of the second and third sections requiring the Commissioners appointed to examine and select a district or districts of country having sufficient area to receive all the Indian tribes now occupying territory east of the Rocky Mountains, not now peacefully residing on permanent reservations under treaty stipulations, and in which district or districts, there shall be sufficient tillable or grazing land to enable the said tribes, respectively, to support themselves by agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Such districts to remain permanent homes for the Indians, and no person not a member of those tribes shall ever be permitted to enter thereon without the permission of the tribes interested, except officers and employes of the United States. The districts to be so located as not to interfere with travel on highways located by authority of the United States, nor with the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, nor with the proposed route of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad by the way of Albuquerque. The bill was then passed. On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, leave was given to members who have prepared or may prepare speeches on the veto of the Reconstruction Bill, to have such speeches printed in the *Globe*, on condition that they notify the reporters to-day. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. LOGAN, and after general debate, the motion was reconsidered and laid on the table. The Speaker presented the Senate amendment to the House resolution which provided for the adjournment of both Houses at 3 o'clock, until the first Monday in December. The House refused to concur in the amendment, and resolved to adhere to its own proposition—to adjourn to November 15. On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Speaker was directed to issue his warrant for the arrest of LAFAYETTE C. BAKER, late Government detective, and have him arraigned before the House for contempt, he having refused to appear before the Judiciary Committee when summoned. A message was received from the Senate announcing that that body insisted upon its amendment to the adjournment resolution, and asking for a Conference Committee, which was agreed to. A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report forthwith all the testimony taken regarding the impeachment of the President was adopted—yeas 57, nays 42. Mr. PIKE, from the Conference Committee on the adjournment, reported a concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment at 4 o'clock until November 21. This was agreed to by a vote of 46 to 21. The House soon after adjourned in accordance therewith.

GENERAL.

In the trial of SURRATT on Saturday, the only witness examined in the morning was Dr. AUGUSTUS BISSELL, of this City, who testified that he saw the accused at Elmira, April 14, 1865. Before his cross-examination was concluded, the Court took a recess on account of the sudden illness of one of the jurors. The Court reassembled at 12:30, when the juror who was sick was brought in on a lounge, and the cross-examination of Dr. BISSELL was proceeded with. Mr. BRADLEY stated that he had observed a statement going the rounds of the Press to the effect that he had offered one of the witnesses, named HOBART, $1,500 to contradict the evidence he had given. Mr. BRADLEY thought it his duty to deny the statement in Court, and presumed Mr. HOBART would do the same. Mr. PIERREPONT replied that no such statement had been authorized by the prosecution. ISAAC H. SURRATT testified that his brother, the accused, is 23 years old. A recess was taken till 6 P. M., to give the defence time to secure the attendance of Rev. Father BOUCHER, a witness in the case. At that hour counsel stated to the Court that the witness had not yet arrived, and asked that his testimony might be taken afterward. This was not agreed to. JOHN J. REEVES was recalled for the defence, and testified that he measured SURRATT for a coat April 7, 1865. It was finally agreed that Father BOUCHER should be examined on Monday if he arrived, but if not that the case for the prosecution should be considered closed and the Court adjourned.

In the Constitutional Convention on Saturday a large number of memorials, resolutions and communications on miscellaneous subjects were presented. A call of the Convention early in the session discovered the fact that there was not a quorum present, and after some animadversions on the part of several members upon the conduct of those who habitually absented themselves, the Convention adjourned to Monday evening.

LOCAL.

Yesterday dedicatory services were held at the Twenty-fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Ninth-avenue. The morning sermon was preached by Rev. Bishop E. S. JANES. In the afternoon and evening sermons were delivered by Revs. W. H. FERRIS and A. K. SANFORD. The sum of $7,000, raised in the morning, frees the Church of debt.

JAMES WATSON, conductor, and PHILIP BRODERICK, driver, of car No. 84 of the East Broadway and Avenue B line, were on Saturday arrested upon the complaint of Miss NELLIE SHANGER, of No. 97 Cherry-street, who charges them with having violated her person while she was riding in their car on Friday night. The accused were held for trial by Justice DODGE. They strenuously deny their guilt.

At the Court of Special Sessions, Saturday, there were forty-three cases on the calendar—seventeen for assault and battery, twenty-three for petit larceny, eleven for indecent assault, one for malicious mischief, one for violation of a city ordinance. There was not a single case of special importance on the calendar. The charges were for trivial offences only.

The number of deaths in the City, (including the public institutions,) for the week ending July 20, was 560, being an increase of 34 over the figures of the previous week, and a decrease of 802 as compared with the corresponding week of the year 1866.

Mr. WILLIAM MALIN, formerly steward of the Kings County Almshouse, committed suicide at his residence, No. 271 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning by taking prussic acid.

There has been a further stay of proceedings in the case of FITZGERALD, convicted of murdering a young girl at Fort Schuyler in August last.

The remains of Police Commissioner BERGEN were interred in Greenwood yesterday.

The Herkimer-street Baptist Tabernacle, in East Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday.

The Bureau of Permits has received $14,252 during the six months ending July 1.

General business was less active on Saturday. Flour was steady. Wheat and Cotton were firmer. Corn was lower. Pork unsettled. Lard a trifle cheaper. Groceries were essentially unaltered. The freight engagements were light, with 534 vessels of all classes in port.

The Special Session and its Work.

Mr. COLFAX did not exaggerate on Saturday night when he told his friends that Congress, in the session just ended, "struck the golden mean—firm and yet prudent, courageous without undue excitement, inflexible and yet wise." The praise is deserved. Congress met for the performance of a specific task, rendered necessary by the action of the Executive, and to this task it prudently confined its labors. It undertook the completion of its provisions for reconstruction, and was neither tempted by the opportunity, nor provoked by the President, nor persuaded by the extremists to attempt more.

So far as the special object of the session is concerned, there can be no reasonable complaint as to the spirit which actuated Congress or the shape finally given to its plans. It has not punished the South for the omissions or transgressions of those who profess to speak and act in its behalf. For all practical purposes, the law in its operation upon the Southern people has undergone not the slightest change. In reference to the conditions imposed, there has been no addition whatever. As between the people and Congress, matters stand precisely where they stood before the members met. Not so, however, with the President, or the Military Commanders, or the civil functionaries of the South, who have used their position to embarrass and defeat the law. In regard to these, Congress has proclaimed its will with a distinctness which the Attorney-General can no longer misapprehend, and with an emphasis which the President and the local authorities will do well to heed. On every point, we believe that the original intentions of the governing party, as embodied in the Reconstruction acts, have been adhered to. To the popular mind, uninfluenced by passion or prejudice, the law as it is at this moment, in no essential particular differs from the law as it was previous to Friday's decisive votes.

The South, then, cannot complain of any violation of faith. Whatever doubts or fears it may have had, the experience of the last fortnight should dispel them. Congress is content with the terms which a rapidly increasing proportion of the Southern people are preparing to accept, and in its moderation and justice they will doubtless find fresh incentives to a prompt and hearty compliance with the law. Certainly enough has transpired to sustain and encourage them. They know now, on the authority of large majorities, that reconstruction on the basis laid down will be followed by the immediate admission of qualified Senators and Representatives. The fault will be its own if the South remain many months longer in its present position.

In another respect the session has been eminently satisfactory. It has demonstrated both the ability and determination of the more moderate members of the Republican Party to control its policy. To their firmness and sagacity the country is indebted for the *quietus* given to the impeachment project. Its promoters have lost no opportunity of making themselves heard; they have employed all available tactics to carry their point, and the result has been their signal discomfiture at every stage. They have shown themselves inconsiderable in number, and having only a slight hold upon the sympathies of the Union party. Mr. STEVENS' remarks on Saturday are a confession of more than failure, proceeding, not from an indifference to the blunders and obstinacy of the President—as the work of the session proves—but from an honest aversion to a measure that would have neither law nor evidence to sustain it. The ground taken by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, on the subject must commend itself to the judgment of the country, and will contribute to the moral strength of the Congressional majority. Inflexible, as Mr. COLFAX says, in the maintenance of the principles and plans on which the Union is to be restored, and firm also in resisting the encroachments of the Executive, they have yet shown themselves possessed of the prudence, the temper and the fairness which should characterize the conduct of a great party.

Suffrage in the Convention—The Question of Separate Submission.

The earnestness with which some of the advocates of impartial suffrage urged upon the Albany Convention the defeat of all schemes for submitting the question to a separate vote, implies a want of confidence in the popular strength of the principle. They have been aided thus far by the blunder of the Democrats, who combined their demand for a specific submission of the suffrage question to the State, with their opposition to the change itself. The matter of principle, in which they are wrong, has overcome the matter of expediency, in which they are right. Those of the Republicans who lack faith in the honesty and justice of their own party, have thus been enabled to conceal their fears by an adroit use of the weak point furnished by their antagonists.

It is not possible to invoke the electoral judgment on every feature of the projected Constitution which is to be submitted to the people. If it were, we should deem a vote on each separate proposition desirable on the simple ground that the people of the State are entitled to an opportunity of approving or rejecting the details of the fundamental law under which they are to live. In no other way is it possible to make sure of the popular ratification of material changes. Practically, however, such a procedure cannot be thought of. The Constitution, in the main, must be the subject of a single vote. The Judiciary, the regulation of finance and canals, the changes affecting the Executive and the Legislature, the provisions for city government, and the multitude of minor concerns which make up the organic law of the State, must of necessity be voted upon in the lump. Strong points and weak ones, reforms that are real and reforms that are shams, must go together.

It is not so with the question of negro suffrage, which has no necessary connection with the Constitution as a whole. It involves a principle separate from all the rest, and should be determined separately. It is the only question to be dealt with by the Convention which derives its cogency, and even its propriety, from the revolution produced by the rebellion, and the people ought to be privileged to say whether they are prepared to carry out, in their own State, the principle which the majority of their representatives in Congress have helped to fasten upon the South. A change so radical, so significant in its origin and so interwoven with the policy of the nation should not be tacked as a make-weight to the general provisions of the Constitution.

As a matter of policy, moreover, a separate submission seems desirable. A reform of the Constitution in respect of courts, finance, and so forth, is of the highest importance, and we should not place it in jeopardy by making its ratification contingent upon the popular approval of negro enfranchisement. On the other hand, it is not wise to imperil a just principle by exposing it to the chances of a contest on totally different issues. We want an amended Constitution, and we also want impartial suffrage, and because both are important we are not willing to risk their joint rejection by insisting that their fate shall be identical. The people may approve of the general Constitution and not of this particular suffrage provision, or the reverse, and in either case they have a right to the expression of their will. We have no fear that the popular vote will enable caste and prejudice to triumph over the equities of the war. But whether the people be for or against negro suffrage is a question that should be answered apart from all other questions. Be their decision right or wrong, favorable or unfavorable, according to the taste of the Convention or against it, at least they should be afforded the opportunity of saying yea or nay. If the purpose of the Convention is just, as we believe, and in harmony with the feeling of the State, as delegates assert, why should there be hesitancy in providing for a separate vote?

Railway Consolidation.

The railway interests of the country, already so important and representing in the aggregate a capital so imposing, can only be regarded as still in their infancy. A third of a century ago we had a few short lines scattered here and there over distant parts of the Union—scarcely exceeding in all the distance hence to Albany. There were then no "great through lines." The projectors of that day looked only to connecting important cities and towns which had from various causes become the centres of commerce for the adjacent country. But little attention was given in the selection of routes or to the probabilities of future extension or consolidation. The lines subsequently consolidated into the New-York Central followed the route of the Erie Canal, because the Erie Canal had given birth to a series of smart towns. There was, however, a detour of more than twenty miles made, between Rochester and Syracuse, in order to accommodate the small towns of Geneva, Canandaigua and Auburn. When the consolidation took place, this objectionable feature to the line as a "through line" was soon corrected. The Erie Railway, we believe, was the first one projected with the leading object of making it a grand trunk line between this City and Lake Erie. Afterward followed the Pennsylvania Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the more southern lines tending to the southwest.

These projects were confined mainly to the limits of the States which granted the respective franchises. When the western boundaries of these States were reached, the extensions westward or southward were left to the care or the enterprise of other States. Thus it has happened that our railway system has grown up piecemeal and without any grand plan, such as, to some extent, govern the Canadians in the location of their trunk lines. How much the petty jealousies of States had to do with this circumstance, it is not now worth while to inquire, though it may not be amiss to remark that the Legislature of the first State in the Union, when it chartered the first through railway, imposed on the embryo company the necessity of having its eastern and its western termini within the borders of that State. Thus the Erie Company, when they originally opened their line, were compelled to convey their passengers and freight twenty-three miles up and down the Hudson by steamer, at right angles to their main route. This, however, was found to have been a serious blunder. The company, it is true, had received a bonus of three millions from the State as a set-off to the restriction in respect to the termini. But it had evidently sunk much more than that amount in the construction of an expensive pier and some twenty miles of nearly useless rails. They were compelled at length to evade the restriction, by leasing the line between Ramapo and Jersey City.

As compared with the New-York Central route, the Erie labored under many disadvantages. While the windings and détours rendered necessary to get through the mountains made it about as long, it had the very important drawback of having less favorable gradients. In addition to this the company was weighed down by enormous financial embarrassments. Nevertheless, the circumstance that it was under one management gave to it a unity of action which soon made it apparent to the several companies owning the lines from Albany to Buffalo that consolidation was necessary as a means of self-defence. Traffic arrangements might do where there was no competition, but they were found not to give efficiency in working a long route, controlled in sections by local boards. Hence the consolidation.

The same considerations which led to this step in the case of the New-York Central, are now no doubt actively at work in prompting combinations of a similar character in respect to various lines in the West. If it can be shown that the public interests will be promoted—that the cost of transport will not be increased—that the trains will be able to make better time, and be run with less risk of accidents, there can be no reason why there should not be a general consolidation of the various lines connecting the Atlantic cities with the Mississippi, or even with the Pacific Ocean. In a matter involving such vast public and private interests, there are two standpoints from which to view these movements—the one occupied by the shareholder, and the other by the public. The former, though not always a great capitalist, is pretty generally represented by that class, and capital, being always aggressive in the hands of great corporations, can take care of its own interests. On the other hand, the public is too frequently the victim of such bodies. It will, therefore, be necessary to watch these movements, as they develop themselves, with an almost suspicious care.

Emigration.

At the rate shown by the returns of the first six months of the year, the total immigration of the year from Europe will probably exceed two hundred and fifty thousand.

The nationalties, unfortunately, are not shown in the latest tabular statements. We can partly judge of the origin of the new arrivals by making a note of the ports of departure. All but a fraction of the emigrants that reach New-York embark at the seven ports of Liverpool, Bremen, Glasgow, Hamburg, Havre, London and Antwerp. Considerably less than half the number may be set down as Germans, Bremen alone having sent us during the first six months of the year nearly thirty thousand, Hamburg about fifteen thousand, Antwerp three thousand three hundred and sixty-eight. Nearly sixty thousand embarked at Liverpool between January and July, and three-fourths of these were doubtless Irish. Glasgow sent us nearly eight thousand, and London a little over six thousand. The great migratory races in our time are the Germans and the Irish. With both, political causes have been operating largely. In Germany escape from the hated conscription, universal now in every corner of the Fatherland, north, south and middle, has been quite as much the inspiring motive as industrial enterprise and the spirit of adventure. In Ireland, political disability, rack rents and starvation have done their share in making the exodus what we see it; and all the signs point to a yearly increasing force in the current westward. Without counting the growth in our population, it is probable that we are now increasing at the rate of one million every three years. This, added to the natural increase, will give us, at least, seventy-five millions of a population before we enter on the last decade of the century.

In an extract from the Columbus (Ohio) *Journal*, which we republished in Friday's TIMES, the editor draws attention to some remarkable facts connected with the German immigration. He says it has probably escaped general observation how large an increase there has been in the number of this class of newcomers since the accession of Austrian territory by Prussia. The Columbus emigrant agent's report states that the increase is in great part caused by the fact that the Germans born under Austrian rule refuse to serve in the Prussian militia, from which that army is recruited. They prefer rather to emigrate. This idea, indeed, is borne out by the fact that nearly all the emigrants for the past six months have been young men, very few women coming with them. The editor of the Columbus *Journal* further states that for the six months ending July 1, 21,478 emigrants have reached that city, seeking homes in the fertile West, against 12,909 for the same time in 1866, showing an increase of 8,569. The arrivals for the six months of this year were as follows: January, 1,447; February, 1,299; March, 1,975; April, 3,696; May, 3,624; July, 9,437. The majority of these emigrants, we are told, are from Prussia and Hanover. All of them, even the Prussians, do not like their Government. "I do not remember," says a correspondent of the *Journal*, "that in any former year so many people have arrived from Germany who were possessed of means and designed making permanent settlement."

These are facts of a very significant kind, in a political as well as in an industrial sense. They show that the gigantic diplomatic and military enterprise which has given unity to Northern Germany; which has raised Prussia to the foremost rank among nations; which has resulted in the establishment of what is called a constitutional and consolidated government over twenty-eight millions of Germans—has at the same time had the effect of making the new system more oppressive and unbearable to vast bodies of the most intelligent people of Germany than the former mixed order of things, with its endless variety of petty dukedoms, principalities, exactions and small tyrannies. The statistics show, moreover, that, unsettled as is the political, industrial and financial condition of affairs here, the most intelligent people of central Europe are attracted by our institutions far more than they ever were at any period prior to the rebellion. They have all along been the natural and steadfast enemies of Slavery. The political influence of the larger and better portion of the settlers of their nationality, whether in Ohio, in Illinois, in Wisconsin, in Missouri, or even in Texas, has always been cast on the side of freedom. And no class of our foreign-born population take more kindly or more thoroughly to the state of things in their adopted country, or contribute more to our industrial strength.

It is singular to note that while immigration of the healthiest kind from Europe goes on at this rate there are associations actively at work in Mississippi and various other Southern States laboring to bring about a general emigration of planters thence to Honduras and other parts of Central and South America. A preëmption claim for 640 acres of Honduras land sells for $25; and if the country does not fill up rapidly with settlers, land is rapidly taken and somebody makes money at a considerable rate. Too probably the agents of these colonization societies come in for all the profits that will ever be made out of the scheme.

MINOR TOPICS.

There was evidently a very sore and angry feeling between the leaders in Congress upon the great impeachment question. When Mr. STEVENS leveled some of his caustic sneers at the Impeachment Committee, they were promptly resented by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, who asked whether men were to be hounded down for claiming to exercise the right of private judgment—surely a strange question to put after the experience of the last two sessions! Is not a thick-and-thin allegiance to *party* the foremost virtue in the eyes of Mr. WILSON and his friends? Now that he is inclined to be independent he does not like the pull of the chain and the crack of the thong—but he knows the penalty of insubordination. We advise him always to be obedient—to vote as he is told and do what he is asked, for BUTLER and BOUTWELL are ready to draw him out of the ranks if he is recalcitrant. We need not point out the impropriety of any one professing allegiance to Mr. STEVENS and his colleagues setting up the right of private judgment as an excuse for swerving from a genial and benignant leadership. The first requisite in cog-wheels is that they should all move in a certain given direction. If they had the power to persist in turning the wrong way there would be an end to useful machinery. Now Mr. WILSON is a cog-wheel who is tired of going round with the rest. It is a hard case, perhaps, but he has greased and waxed and forced other cog-wheels before now, and he ought not to be angry if he receives the same treatment. Let him think better of it, and remember the reward which awaits the meek.

Speaker COLFAX said in his serenading speech of Saturday night, that the votes of the reconstructed States of the South would swell the Republican victory in the Presidential campaign of next year. It seems by this that Mr. COLFAX at least has no part in the scheme with which the Democrats charge the Republicans, of keeping out the Southern States till after next Presidential election. He will exercise his large influence in the other direction. We hope that the people of the South will do *their* share in the work, and see to it that it be not the fault of the Southern States themselves if they are unable to take part in the election of Gen. GRANT as JOHNSON's successor.

We are sorry that the Senate did not take time before adjournment to confirm Mr. GREELEY as Minister to Austria—to which position he was nominated by the President. The mission has been long vacant, Mr. MOTLEY having resigned in the early part of the year. The place is one of high distinction and honor; it is possible that it may immediately become of great importance in connection with Franco-Austrian movements in the direction of Mexico, and it should be filled by a person of ability and force. The *Tribune* could ill spare Mr. GREELEY's pen, but we have no doubt that, if circumstances were favorable, he would be glad of an opportunity to get a respite from journalistic labors. Mr. GREELEY is busy as a member of the Constitutional Convention at Albany, but it is evident from the composition of the Convention, as well as its recent action, that those measures which he especially favors and advocates will be carried successfully through, even without his personal presence. Though the Senate failed to confirm the nomination, however, in the haste of the last day of the session, there is no doubt as to its favorable action on reassembling in November. Mr. BANCROFT accepted the Prussian Mission and sailed for his post, before his confirmation by the Senate—which, however, promptly confirmed him at its late session. It is at Mr. GREELEY's option to adopt a like course.

Gen. LOGAN's declaration in Congress the other day, that if he had been the man who captured JEFF. DAVIS he would instantly have executed or assassinated him, looks like a fling at the gallant officer who commanded the capturing party, and who failed to hang or shoot the rebel chief. It is in keeping with the assaults upon GRANT for accepting LEE's parole after the surrender at Appomattox, instead of plunging the surrendered sword of the captive General into its owner's heart. According to the Logan-Butler-Schenck theory, the proper way to have ended up the war was by a general massacre of all Southern rebels,—which means, according to them, all the white population of the South.

The universal complaints of the paucity of attendance at watering-places this Summer ought to teach hotel-keepers a lesson. People have begun to find out that it is not worth while leaving the comforts of home to be huddled together in stuffy rooms, to be made to live on promiscuous rubbish, and to be surrounded with inconveniences such as no decent man or woman will willingly encounter. Excursionists who can afford it will go to Europe and be fleeced there rather than submit to the same operation tamely at Saratoga or Newport. Other folks will stay at home where they can readily command all the comforts of life. The hotel proprietors are killing the goose which lays the golden eggs. To make a year's profit in three months is a "smart" thing in its way, but it will not pay in the long run. Hotel keepers may be deaf to complaints, but they cannot long remain insensible to the mute protest of empty houses.

We know of nothing more appalling and saddening than the records of infant mortality in this city that are transmitted weekly to the Board of Health. Most people are so accustomed to hearing about this that they pay little or no attention to it; but we observe that the facts are exciting attention in other countries, even if they are ignored by ourselves. In the last weekly report of Dr. HARRIS it is stated that 48 per cent. of all the deaths in this city were infants who perished before their first birthday; 68 per cent. were children who perished underfive years old; while in the densely populated districts along the East River nearly *eighty per cent.* of the deaths were children under five years. We are convinced that a very large proportion of this mortality is unpreventable by any authoritative action of the Board of Health, as it is brought about by gross ignorance or gross neglect of the laws of life by parents; but still we have no doubt that, were it possible to keep the houses and the streets in a proper sanitary condition, at least one half of this infant-killing would be prevented.

The official organ of the French Government, as well as the leading journal of England, are both desirous that the United States take possession of Mexico. A remarkable article in the *Moniteur* of the 7th instant, makes a suggestion to this effect, and it is given out that this article was written under the direct dictation of the Emperor himself. It speaks of the absorption of Mexico by this country as not only inevitable but desirable, and expresses a willingness to wait for the consummation of events. The London *Times* puts forth similar ideas; but indeed the London *Times* has taken this ground repeatedly during the last dozen years. We fancy that all these parties will be gratified in course of time, but for the present at least, we are not in much more of a hurry than they are.

BOTTS, of Virginia, has drawn up a platform which he intends to urge upon the State Republican Convention, soon to meet. It embraces a great many points that penetrate very deep into the heart of things. The fifth plank, for example, provides for "free speech, free thought and a free Press, without licentiousness or depravity, throughout free America." If he can secure this alone to Virginia, either by civil, military or African power, he will achieve a greater triumph than all the political or ecclesiastical powers of the world have thus far been able to secure. Free thought without depravity, free speech without licentiousness—they are so grand and so desirable that we will all move to Virginia the moment BOTTS' platform is realized. In the meantime, we hope the members of the Convention will refrain from excessive drinking.

We are sorry to see that so many of the counties, towns and villages that are erecting monuments to commemorate those of their citizens who fell fighting for the Union during the late war are adopting ridiculous designs drawn from the mythology of the Greeks, and in no way connected with modern life or ideas. Grecian gods or goddesses, Grecian heroes or fabled characters, are made, by an unaccountable effort of fancy, to represent or symbolize in some way the war or some of its incidents. Hercules, with his club, slaying some fabled monster, represents the power of the Union slaying the monster Secession; while, in order to figure the grief of "America" for the loss of her children, Greek females of all sorts—some of them of very doubtful reputation—are exhibited as weeping in the most distracted manner for something or other that should not be cause of any undue excitement. Our sculptors are in great part to blame for these preposterous monuments, which are at once caricatures and outrages. Are their ideality, genius and artistic powers so limited that they can do nothing better than reproduce these old mythological designs under such inspiration as the grand war furnishes?

LOPEZ, the traitor of Queretaro, having been ejected from the French Legion of Honor, it would be a good idea to create a Legion of Dishonor, for the express accommodation of such as he. Membership would have to be involuntary, but Mexico would furnish a rich soil for recruiting candidates. If betrayal of the cause to which faith had been plighted—be it Imperial or Liberal or both—should be the only pre-requisite, hundreds of well-known Mexicans could be found qualified for admission to the Order.

Congress did not adjourn its special July session without some of those final amenities, both in Senate and House, wherewith it is wont to close its meetings. In the Senate Messrs. CHANDLER and FESSENDEN had a tiff, involving the personal antecedents of both Senators and those of their families. Mr. FESSENDEN also remarked that "what the Senator from Michigan says is not true," and Mr. CHANDLER declared that when the Senator from Maine "talks about contempt for me, I hurl back his contempt with scorn," adding by way of clincher, that if so and so were true, "then I don't understand the meaning of the English language, Sir"—though we see no reason for Mr. CHANDLER's putting this last assertion in a hypothetical or conditional form. The chief encounter in the House was between Messrs. WILLIAMS and WOODBRIDGE, the latter remarking that a certain utterance of the former was "worthier of a Nero or a Jeffries than of the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania." Speaker COLFAX promptly cut in, at this juncture, with information that "the last remark was not parliamentary." Thereupon Mr. WOODBRIDGE "desired to withdraw it," evidently intending it not in a parliamentary but a Pickwickian sense. Mr. WILLIAMS, however, did not care to have the matter settled in that way, and obviously a little complimented by the historic allusion, said "the gentleman had compared him to the Jeffreys of Europe, but he had done no more than his duty." Mr. WILLIAMS said "Europe," thinking that the safest place in which to locate the unjust Judge in question. The passage at arms was, on the whole, quite mild. In the Senate, again, Mr. CONKLING took an opportunity to aim a sharp sarcasm at Mr. SUMNER. And so, amid this cut and slash business, the curtain went down, as it does on a melodrama where all the chief personages are put *hors du combat*. Mr. COLFAX is satisfied—nay, proud, even; the intelligent sense of the country will not be on his side. Decorum is not incompatible with the punishment of traitors, the overthrow of the Executive, or the safety of the Union. But this is a point that probably has not occurred to Mr. COLFAX or Mr. WADE.

Edinburgh, responding to London in "special honors" to Mr. GARRISON, receives him as a "public guest," with the "freedom of the city," and so verifies afresh that marvelously true saying, "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country and in his own house." Prophet and philanthropist alike, it was Mr. GARRISON's unusual lot to presage nothing but good for his country in the days to come, and to devote his life to working it out. In a happier fortune, also, than that which falls to most seers and laborers, he beholds the full fruition of his toil, and in his own lifetime reaps that harvest of universal renown which for most philanthropists is mainly posthumous. Mr. MILL has said the finest, perhaps, of all the fine sayings which Mr. GARRISON's visit to Great Britain has called out, because the remark is profoundly philosophical rather than personal. "Those who desire," he said, "to improve mankind, should aim at something difficult and great, regardless of the reproach of Quixotism or fanaticism." Certain it is, at all events, that the triumphant issue of the emancipation project in America has given heart to reformers for tasks intrinsically quite as difficult to work out.

In the exciting House debate which followed the President's veto, Mr. RANDALL made a remark which we must charitably ascribe to a slip of rhetoric rather than to a stumble in political principle. "He would like to meet," says the report, his opponents "before the people. He would like to meet them, face to face, right in the enemy's camp." Now, we remember that some of Mr. RANDALL's Democratic brethren *were* wont to consider popular assemblies as "the enemy's camp." But that was in war-times, when the people could not stand Democratic doctrine. Mr. RANDALL must forget the old phraseology, or he will make such curious blunders that the people will in turn regard *his* camp as "the enemy's."

The pavement question is still occupying much attention in Brooklyn—we wish it received as much in New-York. On Saturday evening the property-owners on Clinton-street, where it has been proposed to lay down the Nicolson pavement, held a meeting to see if a still better one could not be had, and the claims of the Scrimshaw (or concrete) pavement are to be put before the Common Council this week. It is high time that, in every large city, the days of the stone pavements were numbered, and those of tar and gravel pavements had begun. From quagmires we advanced to cobble-stones, from cobble-stones to the Russ pavement, from that to the Belgian. It now remains to go to some form of the new combinations of tar with sand, wood, gravel or cinders. There is the Nicholsen or tar-wood, the Paris or asphalte, the Scrimshaw or concrete; and the superiority of either to the vile, noisy, muddy, horse-slaying Belgian is too apparent to admit of dispute. There is no dust, no deafening clatter, no slipping, no horse-slaying in the tar pavements, and the tar itself, if not promotive of health, is at least a disinfectant. These pavements are not only smooth, noiseless and sure-footed for animals, but they are, as experiments in Paris and our country show, more durable and cheaper than the old style. We have no doubt that Broadway could be paved with either of them at one-half the cost of the pavement about to be laid down. As we have so often asked before, so we ask again, will not the "Ring" allow the experiment?

A *fête* which recalls the palmy days of aristocracy took place lately in England. The eldest son of Earl PERCY, Lord WARKWORTH, came of age, and the tenantry of the Earl were invited to entertainments at different seats of the family. The incidents were not without certain picturesque and interesting features. We should be sorry to attempt to describe to our readers the tortuous channels by which the Northumberland and Percy estates came into possession of the present holders, but genealogists will be able to form some idea of the length and variety of the line when we mention the fact that there are nine hundred emblazonments in the Percy shield. The family traces itself back to CHARLEMAGNE, and it has not only given wives to royalty, but afforded a protection to crowned heads. CHARLES I. was allowed to see his children in one of the houses of the Percy. The very name, as Mr. BOHN, the publisher, said at one of the *fêtes*, was suggestive of the battle of Cressy, Chevy Chase, of Magna Charta, and a host of other events in the national history. Lord WARKWORTH may be pardoned if he dwells with pride on these circumstances, but let us hope, for his own sake, that he understands the times on which he has fallen. If the English aristocracy is hereafter to retain any influence, it can only be by the exercise of qualities the reverse of those which as a rule gained titles of nobility in days gone by. It is not by pandering to the vices or weaknesses of a monarch, or of a system of barbarity and plunder, that noble names can be gained or kept in the present age. This is an obvious moral; but the young man who has just attained his majority may not be prepared to acknowledge the wisdom of it. People who are most concerned in perceiving the truth are usually the last to open their eyes. The seeds of great social reforms have been sown in England, and even a PERCY might throw a reflective lustre on his ancestors by placing himself in the van of a movement which is destined to alter the whole course of contemporary history.

We have every now and then attempts made in Protestant countries to establish a charitable order of women that shall do the work that is so admirably done in Catholic countries by the Sisters of Charity and other pious orders of the Church. During our great war the devotion of the women of America to the sick and wounded was spoken of far and wide. They nursed in the hospitals all over the country, and formed associations for aiding and comforting the helpless soldier wherever he might be found. But these organizations were special in their range, as well as temporary in their existence. The multitudes of suffering, friendless and helpless sons and daughters of poverty always to be found in our great cities look in vain for such kindly nursing and soothing attentions as should be offered them by their more fortunate fellow-beings. For want of these hundreds upon hundreds perish yearly in this City alone. And many of them leave to their relations and dependents legacies of suffering and want, which help to hasten *them*, in turn, to untimely graves. In the Registrar's last weekly letter to the Board of Health this subject is referred to. Painful cases are mentioned of disease aggravated by want, and death ensuing from neglect. In one instance a young mother died of typhoid fever—the whole family taken sick at the same time—had no relatives—consequently suffered lack of nursing—no person could be induced to give the needed care. This is the fearful record. In another instance we read the death record:

> "Typhoid fever—husband and father—aged 51 years—died. This man was removed from Eighth-avenue; case aggravated by want of nursing at home, and by his own excitement and care for a delirious wife and six children."

Are not these appalling instances—instances that are unfortunately not exceptional, but find their counterpart every day in scores and hundreds of sick rooms in this city? The Registrar himself says: "*Hundreds of lives might be saved every month this Summer* by intelligent charity and nursing, and personal care of the sick poor." Does not all this suggest to our great Protestant churches the necessity of establishing some order of holy women, whose labor shall be akin to that of the Sisters of Charity, or rather, we should say, akin to that of the angels? If we cannot have such an order, we earnestly hope, for the sake of suffering humanity, that the Catholic Church will exert itself more than ever to enlarge the numbers and extend the beneficent labors of the Sisters.

A very smart but extremely wicked forgery has been perpetrated in Paris by the publication in *Figaro*, July 8, of a detailed account of the trial and execution of MAXIMILIAN, which purported to be transmitted from this country by Cable, and copied from the *Esperanza* of Queretaro. All the circumstances of the affair were given—all of them falsely, and yet so adroitly, and with such knowledge of Mexican affairs, as to deceive and mislead—especially under the circumstances of total ignorance about the event that prevailed in Paris. MAXIMILIAN was made to utter the most heroic exclamations, and give expression to the most noble and touching sentences, as he stood in the presence of death; and a heart-rending letter was given which purported to be written to his wife CARLOTTA the night before the execution. The whole thing is a gross outrage upon truth as well as upon decency, and should secure for its author and publisher the severest punishment which the French law provides for journalistic delinquencies. One or more of our contemporaries published this atrocious forgery yesterday, crediting it to the Mexican paper published at Queretaro, although it came by mail from Europe, and its false character was (in this country) perfectly palpable.

The division on the cumulative vote in the House of Commons was a very remarkable one and worth remembering by all who take an interest in the question. The proposition seems, *a priori*, to be reasonable enough. Say that a constituency is represented by three members, then every voter may cast three votes, either for one candidate in a lump, or distributed among the three, and thus the minority could secure a representative. The support given to the resolution proceeded chiefly from the Liberal Party, but about a score of Conservatives voted for it. Mr. DISRAELI and the Ministry generally opposed it, and with them were Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. BRIGHT and many other so-called Radicals. The members who are satirically called "literary and philosophical," were pretty equally divided. It is probable that the vote will be made an annual one by the regular re-introduction of the proposition, and in that case we incline to think that it will result in victory for the present minority. We are glad that a subject of so much importance has been taken up in this country, and the discussion could scarcely have been opened in a more fitting manner than by the able and moderate speech delivered in the Senate by Mr. BUCKALEW.

It seems that some of the Russian journals are dissatisfied with the mildness of the sentence imposed on BEREZOWSKI, the assassin of the Czar. It is quite possible that the Czar himself may have been the author of the sentence. In an affair like this, where the grave political bearing of the crime so far outweighs its intrinsic guilt as an attempted homicide, it would be natural for the State to consult with the magistrate regarding the penalty. And, of course, the life of a single unfortunate wretch, like the frenzied Pole, would be nothing to NAPOLEON compared with the friendship of the Czar and the friendly feeling of all Russia toward all France. Be this how it will, there can be no doubt that NAPOLEON and the Czar understand each other with regard to the policy of punishment, and that they perfectly agree upon the enormity of the crime.

THE CONDITION OF OUR STREETS.—A trip through the lower portion of the City will convince the most casual observer of the filthy condition of our City. South, West, Beaver, Rector, Morris, Washington, and the scores of streets connecting the North and East Rivers, are stenchful and noisome with accumulated dirt, and quite rival the palmiest days of the late lamented BOOLE. One would suppose that a street like Beekman might easily be kept clean. It is short, not over wide, nicely paved, and on a steep down grade. It is lined on either side by heavy mercantile houses, and the Second Precinct Police inhabit its domain; but it is nevertheless very dirty. We noticed yesterday piles of dirt, large collections of mud and sprinklings of garbage on both sides of the street, and boxes in one or two instances full of decaying matter stood on the sidewalk, offensive to eye and nose. At the foot of the street, the junction of Beekman and South, the market and fish stands vie in miasmatic competition. The gutters are blocked with fish-scales, decaying fruit, oyster-shells, lobster's claws, tea-leaves and mud—a combination of the pudding *genus* that is both disgusting and unhealthy. Under a former *regime*, when the municipal authorities were the parties in fault, protest would have been unavailing; how is it now, when Judge WHITING holds the broom and directs the use of the shovel and the hoe?

COMMISSIONER BERGEN'S SUCCESSOR.—It seems to be conceded that Kings County, which was represented in the Metropolitan Police Board by the late JOHN G. BERGEN, is entitled to the selection of Mr. BERGEN'S successor. Quite naturally the occurrence of such a vacancy has created no small amount of excitement, and the several cliques and rings and general committees are striving among themselves for the coveted prize. The names of Messrs. BLISS, GODDARD, OAKLEY and SANDERSON are suggested prominently, and it is by no means unlikely that Gov. FENTON will select from these. Mr. ARCHIBALD M. BLISS, upon whom the Republicans and general opinion had settled as the most suitable nominee for the coming Mayoralty contest, has at present the inside track, although he is not known so decidedly by the Fentonites as an out-and-out Fenton man, as is Mr. GODDARD. Mr. BLISS is the stronger of the two, and his appointment would not only give universal satisfaction, but would add to the Board an element of vigor and force which Mr. BERGEN was unable to give, on account of his failing health. Like Mr. BLISS, the other candidates, or, more properly, the other parties named, are firm on the subject of the Excise Law, and there is no likelihood that the opposition element will be strengthened in the least by the appointment yet to be made.

CONCERNING CAR-DRIVERS.—The outrageous conduct of the drivers on the Avenue B and East Broadway line, as detailed in the complaints of the German girl who was subjected to their brutal treatment on Saturday night, renews the urgency of a matter to which we have before alluded, viz., the necessity of a more perfect Police *surveillance* of the conductors and drivers of our City railway cars. It is by no means an infrequent suspicion that many of them are connected with the pickpockets who "go through" the cars and the passengers, and we have evidence that they encourage the presence and vile conduct of drunken and disorderly passengers. But a few days since we heard the conductor of an Eighth-avenue car use language in the presence of six or eight ladies that should have caused his immediate dismissal from the service, and every day affords its ample evidence of the brutality, ignorance, carelessness and wickedness of some more or less of these irresponsible fellows. We trust that the outrage to which the poor German girl was subjected last week will be thoroughly investigated, and that it may prove the last item in the long list of grievous nuisances to which the public have patiently submitted.

Vain Regrets.

The Roanoke (Va.) *Times*, in an editorial on internal improvements, says: "Had the statesmen of Virginia, in the days of JEFFERSON and his successors, down, we may say, to the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, used their enormous influence with the General Government for the establishment of a national system of internal improvements, who can now paint the picture of what Virginia would have become by the present time? Her rivers deepened, her mountains tunneled, railroads intersecting her length and breadth like network, her minerals developed, her water power utilized, her soil enriched, her landscape beautified by works of industry and art, her villages become towns, her towns cities, her fertile fields filled with luxuriant crops, and her very mountain sides covered with hanging clusters of the purple wine grape; millions of bold freemen would tread her soil and bid defiance to a world in arms. While now she sits amid her ruins cowering at the clank of her chains, trembling at the voice and footsteps of her oppressor, and brooding in silent despair over her desolation."

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We regret to hear of the death of WM. N. WHITE, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Southern Cultivator*, which took place on Sunday last at his residence in Athens, Ga. Through his energy and industry the *Cultivator* was second to no other agricultural paper in the country.—*Atlanta, Ga., New Era.*

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21.

THE IMPEACHMENT EVIDENCE.

There has been considerable comment today among the members of Congress still remaining as to the manner in which the reporting of the impeaching evidence yesterday was prevented. That it was prevented by the action of the House alone, engineered by the impeachment party, is as certain as the fact in the day's legislation. The Committee had resolved to obey the order of the House. Mr. WILSON was ready and had arranged to have Mr. NOELL, who had the right of the floor up to five minutes before the time of adjournment, yield three minutes before the expiration of his time, which would have given eight minutes for the presentation of the evidence. But Mr. COVODE's eagerness to get more than the resolution called for completely upset the whole thing.

The Judiciary Committee at a meeting held subsequent to the adjournment, took into consideration the several resolutions of the House with reference to the reporting and printing of the evidence. They finally resolved that as the action of the House had prevented the report, the evidence reverted back to the Committee, subject to the same injunction of secrecy as had previously existed. Under this conclusion the evidence will not be made public until it is laid on the desks of members at the beginning of the next session. The Committee hold their last meeting to-morrow, at one o'clock.

GEN. GRANT'S TESTIMONY.

The last witness examined by the Judiciary Committee was Gen. GRANT. He was called on Friday, in connection with Col. HILLYER, at the instance of the Democratic members of the Committee, who expected to prove an indorsement of the President's policy from Gen. GRANT. He was before the Committee again on Saturday, and it is understood that he took occasion to express himself heartily and unequivocally in sympathy with the measures enacted by Congress for the restoration of the South. The details of the evidence are not known, of course, but the Republicans are in good humor and the Democrats are chopfallen over it. The Democrats, it is understood, expected to prove Gen. GRANT's indorsement of the President's policy in a conversation with Col. HILLYER before the President in the Summer of 1856.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The Indian bill, as it finally passed and became a law, contains the following provisions: First—A commission of three officers, not below the rank of Brigadier-General, to be selected by the President, N. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, J. B. HENDERSON, Chairman Senate Indian Affairs Committee, JOHN B. SANBORN and S. F. TAPPAN, who shall have power to treat with the hostile tribes. Second—The Commissioners to have power to select a sufficient area of country for reservations on which to receive all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains not now permanently residing on reservations. Said reservations to be so located as not to interfere with any of the leading railroads now building or projected. Third—To carry out these provisions the sum of $150,000 is appropriated, and to enable the Secretary of the Interior to subsist such friendly Indians as have separated or may hereafter separate from the hostile bands $300,000 is appropriated. Fourth—If the Commissioners fail to secure peace and the consent of the Indians to remove to such reservation, the Secretary of War is authorized to accept the services of mounted volunteers to the number of four thousand, for such term of service as in his judgment may be necessary for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

FRAUDS IN THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Special Committee on Frauds in the Pay Department, Hon. W. S. LINCOLN, Chairman, will begin their work at once. They have already organized, and will begin the taking of evidence to-morrow.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The defence in the Surratt trial closed their evidence yesterday, having occupied two weeks in presenting it. They expect to produce one more witness from Canada, who has not yet arrived. The last witness sworn by them, one Dr. BISSYLL, a man with no particular abiding place, proves to be the chief pillar of the alibi theory, as he swears positively that he saw SURRATT at the Brainard House in Elmira on Friday, the 14th of April, 1865. He swears positively how SURRATT looked at the time, but on his cross-examination he was unable to tell how the Brainard House looked or anything about it. The prosecution have some strong evidence to produce bearing on this point, and it is probable that the greater part of the week will be occupied in giving evidence in rebuttal.

THE MEMBERS GOING HOME.

The city is already nearly deserted by the members of the two Houses. Most of those who did not get away last night took the trains to-night for the North and West.

Senators SUMNER, MORGAN and FESSENDEN are among those who left to-night. The members of the Judiciary Committee leave to-morrow night. The desire to get away at once is universal, and Washington promises to be duller than ever for the next three months.

NOMINATIONS.

In addition to the nominations already reported, which were acted upon by the Senate yesterday, those of CHARLES N. STILWELL, Ex-Member of Congress from Indiana, as Minister to Venezuela, and Col. HORACE CAPRON, as Commissioner of Agriculture were laid over till December.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 21.

BILLS PASSED AT THE LATE SESSION.

It is believed that all the bills passed at the recent session of Congress have become laws either by the approval of the President, or passage over his vetoes, with the exception of the bill striking out the word "white" in the existing statutes in the District of Columbia, so as to remove the present discrimination against colored citizens in the election to office, and permit them to occupy seats in the jury box.

Some of the names in the vote passing the supplementary Reconstruction Bill in the House, over the President's veto, were omitted in the published list. There should be added to the affirmative, Messrs. Baldwin, Bingham, Bromwell, Hopkins, Hubbard of Iowa, Price, Smith, Washburne of Virginia, and Wilson of Pennsylvania; and to the negative, Messrs. Hotchkiss, Phelps and Randall, the full vote being yeas 109, nays 25.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate yesterday confirmed a large number of army appointments and promotions. Many brevets were also conferred for meritorious and gallant service in the volunteer force, among them Brevet Brig.-Gen. Nelson Cross, of New-York, to be Major-General by brevet, and Griffin Barney, of Pennsylvania, Luke Lyman, of Massachusetts, and E. N. Bates, of Illinois, to be Brevet Brigadier-Generals. Brevet Cols. John R. Brooke, Elisha G. Marshall, and Adam J. Slemmer were also confirmed Brigadier-Generals by brevet in the army. The nomination of Col. Ward H. Lamon, as Consul-General at Havana, was among those rejected by the Senate.

CRUELTIES IN CRETE.

The latest official accounts from Crete give terrible reports of the cruelties of the Turks. The Cretans having inflicted severe punishment upon one of OMAR PASHA's spies, that General retaliated by actually crucifying a Grecian priest, in order to satiate his revenge, and at the same time to cast odium upon the Christian religion, from which he apostatized that he might become a Turkish General. He next besieged a cavern in which Greek women and children had taken refuge, and closing it with stones left them to die of starvation. This renegrade is repeating in Crete the scenes of carnage which made him so infamous in Koordistan, Syria and Montenegro. He boasts that he will exterminate the Cretans. The Turkish Government, staking its faith in this General, declines for the present to yield to the remonstrances of foreign Powers. It declares, however, that it will consult Cretans wishes in the event of the revolution not being quelled prior to July 24. It is stated that as the Cretans are more heroic than ever in their resistance, there is no probability of the success of OMAR PASHA.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Rev. PAUL BAGLEY not long ago addressed a letter to the Governor-General of Canada, requesting him to induce JEFFERSON DAVIS to apply to President JOHNSON for pardon; but His Excellency formally declined the request, not deeming it consistent with his duty to interfere in any way in DAVIS' affairs.

GEN. SICKLES' EQUIPAGE.

A dispatch recently published from Gen. SICKLES to Representative BINGHAM, reported him as saying that the equipage to which Representative ELDRIDGE disparagingly referred in debate, was presented to him by his "colleagues." Instead of "colleagues," Gen. SICKLES said "his comrades of the Third Army Corps." The mistake was in the Southern telegram.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

The following is an official dispatch of Commissioner-General BECKWITH to Secretary SEWARD, in relation to the great Exposition:

PARIS, July 2, 1867.

SIR: The promulgation of the awards and distribution of medals, which is the principal event of the Exhibition, took place yesterday in the Palais de l'Industrie, in the presence of an audience of seventeen thousand persons. The awards to our exhibitors were mentioned in my letter of the 28th ultimo, and are now published in detail by the Imperial Commission and copied generally in the daily journals. The proclamation of the awards was made the occasion of a brilliant and imposing pageant; but the event was suggestive of more grand and important considerations. Formerly the dignity, wealth and fashion of surrounding nations met on the plains of France in "tents of cloth of gold," to honor arms by mimic war and feats of personal prowess in the tournament; but at that period toil was remitted to serfs and labor was degraded. To-day the civilized world assembles on the same ground to do honor to labor. We have been accustomed to read with admiration, real or romantic, the accounts of the *fêtes* of the "Celestial Empire," where the ruler condescends annually to hold the plow, in honor of husbandry. Yesterday an assembly of all nationalities, numbering seventeen thousand persons, including rulers, peasants and every class, put their hand to the plow and did homage to labor, skill and science, which are the basis of civilization and progress. The participation of the people of the United States in this great competition, and the rank which the products of their industry hold, as determined by the deliberate judgment of ninety-four international juries, who have decreed awards to more than one-half our exhibitors, justify expressions of cordial congratulation and satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) N. M. BECKWITH,
United States Commissioner-General.

SAFETY VALVES AND STEAMBOAT RACING.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued the following circular:

SIR: The Department has decided to carry out the views of the Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, as expressed in a resolution of the Board adopted at Boston July 18, 1866, relative to the use of the "Thompson lock" for safety valves on steamboats to the extent of a sufficient number to furnish each steamboat in the United States between the 1st of July, 1866 and June 30, 1867. With this view you are hereby instructed to use no other lock than the one referred to, without the previous sanction of the Department. You are also instructed that orders for locks must be made hereafter by requisition approved by this Department.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday addressed to the Supervising Inspector at New-York:

SIR: The Department having been credibly informed that the dangerous practice of steamboat racing is still indulged in on the Hudson River, you are hereby instructed to use the utmost vigilance, and to cause the same to be used by those acting under your supervision, to the end that the laws prohibiting an over-pressure of steam may not be violated by such practices.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SERENADED.

Speeches by Speaker Colfax, Senator Yates and Gen. Farnsworth—Mr. Stevens too Ill to Respond—Enthusiastic Receptions.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21.

Last night a large number of the friends of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS assembled at his residence on New-Jersey-avenue, and tendered him a complimentary serenade in acknowledgment of his services in the cause of liberty and justice and in honor of the triumphant passage of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill. After several airs by the band, Gen. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, appeared upon the porch, and on the part of Mr. STEVENS tendered his thanks for the compliment, and stated that Mr. STEVENS, through indisposition, was unable to respond. On his own behalf he would say that Mr. STEVENS' reputation as a statesman had not been overrated. He hoped that it was not the last time his friends would have an opportunity of calling on him, and that for many years to come they would have the pleasure of hearing his voice in the halls of Congress.

He will return to his home in Pennsylvania at once, taking with him, no doubt, the esteem and heartfelt thanks of many Washington friends.

After music by the band, Hon. N. B. JUDD, of Chicago, appeared, and, after acknowledging the compliment to Mr. STEVENS, stated substantially that he (Mr. STEVENS) was unable to respond in person, having, by reason of indisposition, been forced to retire, though engaged upon important matters at the time. Under the weight of years and consequent infirmities, he is unable to speak as in the past, but it is the prayer of every earnest lover of liberty that his life may be spared to work on, and that the sun shall not go down upon his burial-place until he sees the country united from end to end, and the great object for which he has labored fully accomplished.

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, was next introduced. The speaker said that it was a gratifying circumstance to every Pennsylvanian in Washington to signal the close of the session of Congress by such a compliment to the great leader of that body, which has enacted a law which has forever cleared away the nullification projects of an accidental President—an act which will be beneficial to the South, and will bear fruit through coming ages. This Congress has settled forever the great question of reconstruction, has decided that the end has come to the treason of rebels, and that a rebel State shall never be restored to its place until clothed with garments of loyalty and patriotism. Once the streets of Washington were crowded with men who hated their country; but this has passed—a new era has been inaugurated, and if these men now stand in the way of reconstruction they will be crushed by the car of progress. The crown of freedom is now complete; it received its last jewel to-day from the Congress whose session has just closed. Among all the men who hurried to their seats in the Council Halls of the nation, the most zealous, inflexible and untiring was the distinguished member to whom the serenade was tendered. In the course of a long political career he had encountered storms of obloquy, but at last has triumphed, and the name of THADDEUS STEVENS will be honored as long as there is a patriot who loves liberty, union and his country. In honoring him the principles of justice are honored, and if these principles are advocated throughout a man may well feel that his life has not been spent in vain.

The speaker closed his remarks amid applause.

The assemblage then proceeded to the Washington House with the design of serenading Senator WILSON, but that gentleman had left the city. They next proceeded to the National Hotel, and after music by the band, Speaker COLFAX was introduced and spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: There are two kinds of serenades in Washington—the first when members arrive to enter on the discharge of their duties; and the last when, after the close of their labors, they are about to start to their homes. As Holy Writ declares that he who taketh off his armor has more right to be proud than he who putteth it on, I value this mark of your regard more highly because, our work being completed, you mean by it, "Well done, good and faithful servants." [Applause.] Congress sincerely desired to avoid this Midsummer session. They passed the Military Reconstruction Bills last March. The President vetoed them on the explicit ground that they made the military commander supreme and absolute over the people of the late rebellious States. Congress accepted his construction of them, and repassed them over his veto. They were cordially indorsed by the loyal people of the North, and acquiesced in more readily than had been expected by the people of the South. Soon it became apparent that under them loyalty would triumph in most of the Southern States, and then the President vetoed his own veto, and promulgated a decision of his Attorney-General, that under these laws the military commanders were mere policemen, subordinate to the Provisional Governments over which they had been placed; the army but a *posse comitatus*, to enforce the decrees of the rebel Governors and Mayors, and that every rebel was to be his own register. The people, surprised at these decisions, appealed to the Congress in which they placed such deserved confidence, to reassemble, and from Maine to California they came hither to resume their legislative authority, and to so declare the meaning of their legislation that no legal sophistries of any Attorney-General could mystify it. Vetoed again, they repassed it by a vote of four to one, and it has gone on the statute-book as one of the laws, which the President, by his constitutional oath, must take care to have faithfully executed. Some, I know, condemn Congress for having done too much in its past legislation, and some for having done too little; but I think it has struck the golden mean, firm and yet prudent, courageous without undue excitement, inflexible and yet wise. The President in his last veto denounces this military despotism, as he calls it, and declares that Congress has subjected the South to a tyranny most intolerable. We have heard these charges of military despotism before, during the war, from the party which so bitterly opposed his election three years ago. Every act tending to strengthen the Government, such as the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, trials by Court-martial, and so forth, was denounced as a military despotism; but the people rendered their verdict and it could not be reversed. Instead of tyranny, the key-note of the Congressional policy is protection to all, and the vindication and triumph of loyalty, and God helping us we shall stand by it until it is crowned with triumph. [Applause.] I will use no word of disrespect toward the President, for although differing with him in policy as wide as the poles, I respect the office which he fills, and prefer argument to invective. When I listened yesterday to Mr. MCPHERSON, the Clerk of the House, as he read the bold and defiant message of the President, I could not but feel that in the whole of it he arraigned himself far more than the Congress which he addressed. All parties agree that he spoke correctly when, in his North Carolina proclamation of May, 1865, he declared that all the civil Governments of the South had been destroyed by the rebellion. He then, without calling Congress together, went on with the work of reconstruction in the absence of all law upon the subject. Has Congress made State Governments subordinate to the military power? So did the President. Has Congress provided for the calling of State Conventions?—so did the President. Has Congress authorized the ratification?—so did the President. But he ordered conventions by his Executive fiat, and recognized their constitutions without their being submitted to the people. Congress required the people, the registered voters, to call the Convention themselves, and then to approve or reject their work by popular vote. [Applause.] Has Congress required the ratification of a Constitutional Amendment? So did the President. Has Congress established a test oath? So did the President. Our crime is, I suppose, that we provided that those whom the nation had made free should have the freeman's ballot for their protection, while the President did not. But the results of his policy strikingly contrast with the result of ours. The nation looked on to see what fruits would result from his action and what they were. In nearly every State the rebel power resumed its authority and became dominant in their executive, legislative and judicial departments,—the vagrant and labor laws virtually reënslaving the emancipated, followed by murders, outrages, riots and massacres, crowned the whole. Loyal men were underfoot and the revivified spirit of rebellion was triumphant. With our duty to our country and on our oaths we could not affirm and legalize this policy, and hence the legislative action we have since taken. Approved in the past we have been. I cannot doubt even a more triumphant indorsement hereafter. [Applause.] The President appeals to the bollot-box; so do we, and by its decision we are willing to stand or fall. In 1862, in the darkest hour of the war, amid disaster and reverse, the ballot-box sustained us and returned a Republican majority to Congress. In 1864 we were compelled to accept all the odium of conscription, the heavy burdens of taxation necessary for our national credit, and to keep our flag flying in the field, the charges of our enemies that men were being drafted from their homes to free negroes and the denunciations against the war as a failure; but with the simple motto of "Our Country," under the lead of our noble President—would to God he were living to-day—we won a magnificent triumph. [Applause.] In 1866, when President JOHNSON turned his back on the party which elected him; traversed the country, making speeches to be read by millions, denouncing us; with his whole Cabinet against us, with but one honored exception, [applause and cries of "STANTON,"] with the whole power and patronage of the Government thrown in the scale of our enemies, we appealed again to the ballot-box, winning the most magnificent victory ever known in our political history. [Applause.] But this will be eclipsed by the coming victory of 1868, when we shall place in the offices of the Government men who will be faithful to liberty, justice and loyalty. We ask no more, and will accept no less, and this victory will be swelled by the votes of the reconstructed South. When they return, as they will, in accordance with the terms prescribed in our legislation, they will return with magnificent majorities for the right. [Applause.] They will come back, led as they must be, by those who have been faithful to the Union in its darkest hours. They will join with us of the North, under the inspiring influence of free labor and free men, in the march of prosperity and power, and will join with them in so legislating, that hereafter in this noble land there shall be no man so poor, so humble, so obscure, that he cannot look up to the American flag as his unfailing protection, and to the ballot, which shall vindicate his rights in his own right hand: [applause;] and all the loyal people shall say "Amen" and "Amen." [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of Speaker COLFAX's speech three cheers were given by the assembled crowd, which then proceeded to the residence of Senator SUMNER. Several airs were played, but the Senator did not respond.

The party next called upon Senator YATES, at Willard's Hotel. Senator YATES was introduced to the assemblage and, after a few preliminary remarks, stated that he presumed that the serenade was not tendered to him as an individual, but as an advocate of republican principles and a member of that body which has been true to its principles and its country. The nation has just passed through a gigantic war, but through the aid of Divine Providence, the Star Spangled Banner again waves over the land from Maine to California. The South has accepted the situation. It is now for the Republican Party to accept the situation. What is that situation? It is that no rebel shall occupy a place in the administration of our National Government. The speaker did not hesitate to say that a greater rebel than JEFF. DAVIS or BEAUREGARD is sheltered in the walls of the White House. Being a Senator, he could not say that the President ought to be impeached, but would say that there was sufficient evidence in the possession of the House Judiciary Committee to justify impeachment. The Republican Party must accept the situation in another respect. There has been a war in Mexico. MAXIMILIAN has been executed, and the Democratic Party is expressing its disapprobation of the act. The Republican Party should stand by JUAREZ and the Liberal Government. It is the duty of our Government to declare that no foreign Prince or potentate shall establish a government on American soil. If necessary, let war be declared against any country that may attempt to supplant liberty in America. The Republican Party has declared that equal suffrage shall exist in the District of Columbia and the Southern States; now they must do for the North as they have done for the South, and impose suffrage upon every State. Thus it is that the Republicans must accept the situation. Let us work until no rebel can stand in place of trust or honor; until no foreign government shall have a foothold on the Continent, and until liberty is perpetuated on American soil.

During the delivery of these remarks the speaker was frequently applauded, and in conclusion cheers were given, after which the throng dispersed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. BRYANT's engagement will continue through the current week at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. GROVER has effected an engagement with Mr. BROUGHAM and Miss EMILY THORNE, and those artists will appear this evening at the Olympic Theatre in Mr. BROUGHAM's very popular extravaganza called "Columbus Reconstructed." Mrs. JULIA DEAN's stay at the Broadway is to be prolonged for a week, and she will appear to-night as *Ann Catherick* in "The Woman in White." The exceedingly entertaining pantomime called "Little Boy Blue," which was produced at the Bowery Theatre in the Spring, is to be brought out at Barnum's Museum this evening, with Mr. G. L. FOX and his company of pantomimists in their original characters. Mr. BANVARD provides "The Lady of Lyons" and Prof. LOGRENIA's exhibition of magic and trained birds for the entertainment of those visiting his Museum during the present week. At the Bowery Theatre a couple of clever brothers named THOMPSON, and a couple of clever dogs named Hector and Carlo, will appear to-night and on the following evenings in a series of interesting dog dramas.

Miss ROSE ETTINGE's engagement continues through the current week, and her personation of *Harriet Routh* in Mr. MAEDER's dramatization of "Black Sheep," which is the prominent feature of the performance, will be repeated for a few evenings longer.

The thirty-eighth concert at Terrace Garden, will be given to-night under Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' direction.

Mme. RISTORI, we learn, having concluded her brief Paris engagement, is now devoting herself to the new *rôle* of *Marie Antoinette*, which is written for her by PAOLO GIACOMETTI, the author of "Elizabeth," expressly to be first produced in this country. Since the work was undertaken, M. WORTZ, a leading Parisian costumeo, has been in search of the costumes worn by the unfortunate Queen. They were found at Versailles, and designers were dispatched thither to make proper drawings for the manufacturers at Lyons, and two of these royal dresses will soon come from the loom, as if demanded by Majesty itself. The other costumes will be appropriate and rich, and as there will be about fourteen gentlemen and seven ladies to be represented in the play, the costumes will be an important feature. The play itself will be in five acts, with a prologue. Mme. RISTORI, who is to commence in this City at the French Theatre on the 16th of September, will produce also "Norma," "Jean d'Arc," "Sorella Teresa," and SILVIO PELLICO's "Francesca di Rimini." Mr. GRAU's enterprise, however, is not to be confined to Mme. RISTORI and the production of new plays. Mr. WERTHEIMBER, formerly a successful manager of French companies, and who has been associated with Mr. GRAU for five years, and understands the popular manager's views and wishes, is now in Paris as Mr. GRAU's agent to secure a company for French performances. Matinees as well as evening performances in French, suitable for the instruction of schools are to be given every week, and these will be highly acceptable. The house will be open, also, during the season for other performances, such as concerts, English drama and light French operas. The interior is to be enlarged and improved, the parquet to be sunk some feet, and fixtures arranged to turn it into a ball room, so that the house may be used for elegant popular assemblages. French comedy and drama will be given twice or three times a week, and other entertainments will absorb the off nights. With such enterprise the Theatre Français cannot but be successful.

The Negro Bond Question in Georgia.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Supreme Court of Georgia, at its late session in June, rendered its judgment in a case which largely concerns the whole Southern country.

The liability of the purchaser, for the price and value of slaves acquired before the late war, and who were emancipated during its progress, may be regarded as the vexed question of the times. Upon the final determination of this question millions depend. There is no subject in which the people generally are more directly concerned. And it is in this point of view that we present both the case and the decision of the Court of last resort in our sister State.

In this Commonwealth it has been held upon the Circuit that bonds given for the purchase of negroes are valid, and that their legality is unaffected by the subsequent Act of Emancipation. Upon this an appeal is still pending. There has been and can be at the present no ultimate judgment rendered here on this point, because the District Commander of the Carolinas, by the fifth section of his General Orders, No. 10, has suspended "all proceedings for the recovery of money under contracts, whether under seal or by parole, the consideration for which was the purchase of negroes." The matter, therefore, is still in abeyance.

In Georgia, however, no such order exists, and the Courts are, therefore, competent for the decision of this, as of all other questions which are brought before it.

The case made was substantially as follows:

In November, A. D. 1857, the plaintiff in error, JOHN F. TUCKER, purchased of Mr. H. L. TOOMER, of this State, a number of slaves. To secure the payment of the purchase money, he executed his bond, with personal security, and also a mortgage of a valuable plantation. The bond beame due prior to the secession of Georgia from the Federal Union. It was not paid at maturity. During the war payment was offered in Confederate currency, but not received.

The slaves remained in TUCKER's possession until they were emancipated by the authority of the United States, and by this act of emancipation ceased to be of value as property.

Suit was commenced to foreclose the mortgage of the plantation. This was resisted upon the ground that the bond, for the securing of which the mortgage was given, was executed to secure the purchase-money of these slaves, and was also secured by a mortgage of the negroes themselves. That upon the non-payment of the bond at maturity, the condition of the mortgage of the negroes was broken, and these then became in law, by virtue of the non-payment, the property of the seller; and being his in the eye of the law, at the time of the emancipation, that the loss must fall upon him and not upon the purchaser. It was further urged that it was an inherent and necessary part of the sale, that the negroes conveyed were slaves for life, and that whatever impeached this condition, whether the act of the Government, or of any other power or person, was in fact a breach of the implied warranty, raised by the law, on account of the peculiar character of the property and the relation of things.

It was again contended that even if these positions were not well founded, that the loss should be mutually borne, and should be apportioned between the seller and the purchaser.

The Court below decided in favor of the validity of the bond and the foreclosure of the mortgage. From this judgment Mr. TUCKER appealed, and the case was ably argued on both sides before the Supreme Court. The Court has sustained the opinion expressed on the Circuit, and dismissed the appeal.

HARRIS, Justice, in affirming the judgment, said: "This South Carolina mortgage sought to be enforced on lands lying in Georgia can only be regarded, looking to the case made by the record, as a security for the payment of the debt due by TUCKER to TOOMER for the purchase of a large number of slaves.

The condition of the mortgage being broken by TUCKER, the legal title was thereupon vested in the mortgage only for specified purposes, and does not, therefore, operate as payment.

The absolute ownership of the negroes purchased by TUCKER and TOOMER, in November, 1857, (the possession never having changed after the sale,) continued to abide in TUCKER until, by the acts of the United States Government, they were made free; the loss then must be borne by him.

There is not a fact stated in the record which would justify any Court in apportioning the loss sustained by the emancipation of the slaves between the vendor and vendee."

This decision is in confirmation with that rendered in this State upon the Circuit. It awaits the return of civil government and law to be fully argued and finally adjudicated here.

Sensible Talk from the South.

A Texas correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes:

"The lessons which adversity teaches are hard, yet they must be learned—and these lessons are always useful. I know it comes hard for a young man to walk behind a plow who once rode behind a fast trotter; nor is it agreeable to a young lady to make and put on her dresses all by herself, who formerly had a couple of servants to take these irksome jobs off her hands. Yet I can see no other remedy, at least for those who have simply been ruined by the war, and the list is a long one. That a large majority have accepted the situation cheerfully I am glad to say is true—I mean the situation to earn their own living; all must do it. And there are many who think, and I am one of them, that in the long run it will be all the better for the rising generation of the South—a generation which is to follow one notoriously brought up in ignorance of work and indolence as to any useful occupation. The race of men growing up will be more muscular—the women stronger and heartier—and their children again improve upon the stock. I have never heard that exercise was hurtful, and I have consulted good physicians on the subject.

How often do we hear people complain that they have been out all day hunting for a servant without success. Had they turned to in the morning they could have done all their work themselves in a couple of hours, and saved money and shoe-leather by the operation. Too many people in the South have been brought up to be waited upon—they must now tie their own shoes, and I repeat that the sooner they begin the better it will be. I know that many think they can escape this state of things by going to Brazil or some other out-of-the way country; but toil is the common lot of the poor man the world over, so far as I have seen, and in no part of the world is toil as remunerative as in the Southern States of America. Let us work."

Senator Pomeroy and Female Suffrage.

A Woman's Rights meeting was held in Washington Friday night, under the auspices of the Equal Rights Association, at which Senator S. C. POMEROY, of Kansas, presided and made a speech. He said he remembered, many years since, being connected with an association which could hardly obtain a hearing even in Massachusetts. Now, for any one to say it was a crime or disgrace to be an Abolitionist was simply exposing one to ridicule. There was now a field opening, that old organization had completed its work, and we had seen a race brought up to all the rights of manhood. It was gratifying to him to have seen all this brought about. He had seen the colored man walk all the way from the auction-block to the ballot-box. The ballot was the weapon of defence, and colored men could now protect themselves; it executed his will as lightning did the will of God. We were now entering upon a new era, and propose to extend the ballot to our wives, sisters and daughters. In his own State of Kansas the question would be submitted to the people this year of opening the ballot to all females as well as males, and his conviction was that it would be open. The women did as much there to organize a high state of society as the men. He thought Kansas would lead the way in this movement, and after the 8th of November there would be one State in this Union where women would be allowed to vote. They were also inaugurating a great temperance movement there, and a man to sell intoxicating liquors must get the signatures of a majority of the females as well as of the males. He thought that was the only prohibitory law which could be maintained. This new reform was now engaging the attention of the philanthropist and the Christian, and he had no doubt it would be successful. Women had to obey the laws, and they should certainly have a voice in making them, and he hoped the right of suffrage would be extended to all persons.

Chickering & Sons
AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL
the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the
THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.
Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.
Advertisement.]

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.
From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.
Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.
No. 27 (late 25) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.
[*Advertisement.*]

The Paris Exposition.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Of New-York, have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
It being distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of American Exhibitors, by the
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, have, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL.
"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Official.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

Advices received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing-machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing-machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr Howe received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Coöperateur ELIAS HOWE, Jr., promoteur de la machine à coudre. *Medaille d'or.*	"Wheeler & Wilson, pour la machine a boutonnière. *Medaille d'or.*

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *abri. de machines à coudre, exposant;*" which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., maker of sewing-machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "button-hole machine," and not for the sewing-machine.

To Get Rid of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Remittent Fever, use Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, a standard remedy, that acts quickly and cures thoroughly. Sold everywhere.

To Use Phalon & Son's Extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" is to be surrounded by a magic atmosphere. It is an entrancing perfume. The living breath of the sweetest flower the earth produces is rendered permanent in its amber drops. No foreign extract for the handkerchief will compare with it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Caution.
We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:
GORHAM MFG CO
All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.
GORHAM M'F'G CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by
STARR & MARCUS,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.
A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

"Husbands, Love your Wives," and give them Plantation Bitters when they are suffering from nervousness, general debility, faintness, spasms, or any of the thousand and one diseases to which the weaker sex is liable. Having *yourselves* experienced the benefit of their use, extend the blessing to others. This invaluable tonic will chase hypochondria or "the Blues"—give tone to the damaged nervous system—gently stimulate languid secretions—dispel vapors and *ennui*, and generally build up the worn constitution. For each sex and all ages it is a gentle stimulant and a refreshing cordial. Millions of bottles are sold daily all over the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to cologne, and at half the price.

Going to Boston.
Dr. H. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., will close his office in this City on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 4 P. M.; therefore those who wish to consult him for Loss of Hair, Grayness, Moles, Wens, Warts, Pimply Eruptions, Comedones, (Black Worms,) or any cutaneous affection, or to obtain his concentrated prescriptions for home or European travel, should avail themselves of the present opportunity.
Dr. Perry will open his Boston office, No. 41 Winter-st., on Monday, Aug. 6, for two months only.
Consultations personally or by letter are free of charge.

The Only Gold Medal
Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to the Machines manufactured by this Company, of which ELIAS HOWE, Jr., is President.
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
No. 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Exposition Universelle.
The only gold medal awarded for
PERFECTION
in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Flies.
That pest of Summer, are swarming more than ever, owing to the vast amount of rain.
DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER
will make a clean sweep of them—no fuss, no muss, no litter. Beware of bogus imitations, which some may pretend are just as good. There is nothing comparable with it. Sold everywhere. Price six cents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

EDSON—ROCKWOOD.—On the evening of Tuesday, July 16, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, Ind., by Rev. William C. Wisner, D. D., of Lockport, N. Y., assisted by Rev. Manuel J. Drennon, of Madison, Ind., Rev. HANFORD A. EDSON, the pastor, to Miss HELEN M., only daughter of W. O. and H. M. Rockwood, both of Indianapolis.

MIX—AKIN.—At St. George's Church, Schenectady, on Wednesday, July 17, by Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mr. Payne, W. BARNEY MIX, of New-York City, to HELENA ST. JOHN, eldest daughter of Ethan Akin, Esq., of Amsterdam, N. Y.

☞ New-Haven, Schenectady and Amsterdam papers please copy.

DIED.

CUMMINGS.—On Sunday, July 21, after a long and painful illness, BRIDGET THERESA CUMMINGS, the beloved wife of Patrick Cummings, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 236 Water-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 23.

FARNHAM.—On Saturday, July 20, of consumption, JOSEPH MOORE, only child of Bela M. and Lottie Farnham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, No. 342 West 40th-st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GRIFFITHS.—On Friday, the 19th inst., of cholera infantum, NELLIE ELIZA FOY, infant daughter of John and Eleanor Griffiths, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence in Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

GOLDING.—On Saturday, July 20, JOSEPH A. GOLDING, aged 36 years. A sojourning Brother.

The friends of the family, Greenwood Lodge No. 569, and Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GOING.—On Saturday morning, July 20, of cholera infantum, MARY REYNOLDS, infant daughter of Joseph and Helen Lacey Going, aged 2 months and 2 days.

JOHNSTON.—On Saturday, the 20th inst., HENRY MORTIMER, only son of Henry M. and Adelaide C. Johnston, aged 3 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the family, 125th-st., first house west of 2d-av., Harlem, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Jersey City papers please copy.

MORGAN.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, July 20, ALICE CARY, twin daughter of Theodore M. and Caroline D. Morgan, aged 10 weeks.

The relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 41 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

RYER.—On Sunday afternoon, July 21, GEORGE, the son of the late Lewis and Lydia Ryer.

The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his brother's residence, No. 68½ West Washington-place. Friends and relatives will please attend.

SCHEFTEL.—At Worms, Germany, on Friday, July 19, MORRIS SCHEFTEL, in the 27th year of his age, late of the firm of Scheftel Brothers, of this City.

SHAPTER.—On Saturday, July 20, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHAPTER, widow of the late James S. Shapter.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 8 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SCARFF.—At McCombs Dam, on Saturday, July 20, GEORGE SCARFF, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, near McCombs Dam on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 163.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Pier No. 27 East River, aged about fifty years, stout built, light hair, good teeth, full face, bald on head. Dressed as follows: No hat, blue cloth coat, black pants, shoes, white linen shirt. Found on the person the following article: Leather belt around the waist. Body appears to have been in the water but a few days. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG CURES
BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND EVERY DISEASE OF THE
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND CHEST,
CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST
STAGE,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
DISEASES OF THE HEART,
LUNGS AND LIVER,
PHTHISIS OR WASTING AWAY.
OFFICE NO. 251 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner of 28th-st.

DR. LIGHTHILL has returned to New-York City, and removed his consultation rooms from No. 34 St. Mark's-place to
NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST., where he can be daily consulted on the diseases to which he gives exclusive attention, embracing
IMPAIRED HEARING, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, and all Diseases of the Ear.
CHRONIC CATARRH of the Head, Nose and Throat, and all Diseases affecting the nasal cavities, and the various
CHEST AND THROAT DISEASES, including Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Diseases of the Heart, and all forms of Pulmonary Complaints.
RECEPTION HOURS from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

SUDDEN AND DANGEROUS ATTACKS.
Like forked lightning from a clear sky, the bolts of disease sometimes fall unexpectedly. Sun Stroke, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Spasm and local Paralysis generally come unheralded. Meet them on the instant with the most potent of all recuperants—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Give it internally. Apply it to the surface. Persist in its use till reaction takes place. Keep it within reach. An exigency may occur at any moment.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.
Garnet, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Coral, Amethyst, Onyx, Pearl, Stone, Cameo, Enamel, Diamond, &c., for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.
Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. O. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

"CREAM OF MEDICAL LITERATURE."
LV. PART LV.
OF
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT
FOR JULY, 1867,
IS NOW PUBLISHED.
The July number of BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT of Practical Medicine and Surgery, Part 55, is now ready for delivery. Price and terms unchanged.
Yearly subscription, $2 50. Single parts, $1 50.
For sale by all the principal booksellers.
Published by
W. A. TOWNSEND,
No. 434 Broome-st., New-York.

WHAT MORE PLEASING SIGHT TO a thrifty housewife than a basketfull of snow-white clothes fresh from the wash? and what is more discouraging than to see the clothes of a rusty yellow, streaked with blue?
TIEMANN'S
LAUNDRY BLUE,
Prepared by
D. F. TIEMANN & Co.,
IS FREE FROM ACID,
and consequently always makes the clothes beautiful and white.
For sale by grocers and druggists.
J. M. TIEMANN, Sole Agent,
No. 240 Pearl-st., N. Y.

MILLER'S MATRIMONIAL BUREAU.—Sole object to facilitate marriages. Parties with honorable intentions only; no others need respond. Apply from 11 to 4, or address Mme. MILLER, 332 6th-av.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells, and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, July 23, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, for the transaction of important business.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.
A. J. PLUMB,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	110⅛	110¼	Aug. 7.30........	107⅞	108⅛
Coupon 1881.....	110⅜	110⅝	June 7.30........	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	109	109¼	July 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅛	111⅜	N.Y.S.7 Bot. B.L.	105	105½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅛	109⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅜	109⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118½
5-20 " new, '65.	108⅛	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117¾
5-20 " new, 67.	108⅛	108⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅝	116⅞
10-40 Registered.	102	102¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	102¼	102½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¼	115¾
Gold..............	139¼	139⅜	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅝	114⅞

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES. SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.

CAPITAL.......$1,000,000.

(All paid in and securely invested.)

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT,
Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.,
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GEO. G. WILLIAMS,
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J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
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JAS. M. WATERBURY,
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ALLEN MUNROE,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
DAVID DOWS,
HENRY STOKES,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JAS. M. McLEAN,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
DANIEL C. HOWELL,
GEORGE W. CUYLER,
JAMES FORSYTH,
JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK,

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of June, payable at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., July 26, 1867. Transfer-books closed July 20 to the 26th.

H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

COUPONS AND REGISTERED FOR SALE. APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

WANTED,

$50,000 VIRGINIA COUPONS, (OLD.)
GARTH, FISHER & HARDY,
No. 18 New-st.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 336 BROADWAY, July 19, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the Trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer-books will be closed Wednesday, July 3, 1867.

RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment as the most desirable of all the Government securities.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1867.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer-books will be closed on and after July 20, until day of payment.

O. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.

JOHN NEWELL, President.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same as on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 1 Broad-st., New-York.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF towns and counties of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JULY 20, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 50 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 50 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

LITTLE KANAWHA COAL COMPANY,

WEST VIRGINIA.

Capital 2,000 shares of $100 each.

Paying 10 per cent. per annum.

100 shares for sale at a low rate by

DRAKE BROS., No. 16 Broad-st.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM K. THORN,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
JOHN RANDALL,
ELISHA BROOKS,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,
A. M. BININGER,
EDMUND HURRY,
DANIEL B. PIERSON,
CHARLES BUTTS,
WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WM. T. LONGWORTH,
RICHARD C. COMBES,
THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION. TURNER BROTHERS.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Florenz,
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Correspondents:
MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO.,
No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st., Boston.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

HOLDERS OF AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and Pennsylvania Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. By order.

WM. C. WEED, Secretary.

OUTSTANDING COUPONS FROM FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROBERTSON'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

NO. 2 NORFOLK-ST., STRAND, LONDON.

Bed, meat breakfast, fire, gas, attendance and use of coffee-room, 4s. per day.

Private sitting-rooms if required.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and sitting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL - - -	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 -	58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - -	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
July 1, 1867.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO

Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital..............................	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867......................	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid.............................	5,000 00
Assets....................................	$327,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital..............................	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867.....................	95,777 56
Total assets..............................	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses..........................	5,000 00
Net assets................................	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.

E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.

Cash Capital - - -	$1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867 - - -	1,459,235 85

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.............................	$1,000,000
Surplus, July 1, 1867.....................	316,000

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.

J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.
H. KIP, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 420 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 180 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company will, on and after the 22d inst., pay a dividend to its stockholders, out of its remaining assets, of twelve (12) per cent. on the amount of stock held by them respectively.

Stockholders will please bring their certificates.

JOHN HONE,
President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, next.

Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopen Aug. 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of six and a half per cent. to the stockholders of this day, payable on demand. Also, a dividend of six per cent. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after the 1st October next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER MAIN-STREET AND SOUTH-AVENUE,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., July 9, 1867.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THIS Company will pay a half-yearly dividend of five per centum on the capital stock, free from Government tax, on and after the 15th day of August next, to which date inclusive the transfer-book will be closed. By order of the Board.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August.

The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared this day from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF
BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSIT of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,

PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP cellar house; just put in good repair, $7,250; also, a four-story cellar house, will let, $7,500; two cottages, with improvements, 37x100, $8,750; various others cheap; $3,000 to loan. J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK house, 20x50x100, West 44th-st., near 9th-av.; all modern improvements; $11,000. Apply to HENRY GOSLING, Real Estate Agent, No. 302 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL EState, $2,750 stock of steamboat *John Romer*, running from New-York to Rye and Greenwich.

WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE,

General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,

and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,

ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE.

A house and two acres of land in the most elevated and beautiful part of Woodside; house contains 15 rooms; the ground floor consisting of parlor, library and dining-room, finished throughout with hard wood; inside blinds, centre pieces, cornices, &c., of the best. This residence has been built within a year, under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and is complete in every respect. The grounds are studded with beautiful shade and fruit trees, and the garden is in full cultivation. Horse cars pass the door running direct to depot. Price $11,500. Only $3,000 cash. Balance in first and second mortgages. Apply to JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York, where a photograph can be seen, or MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass. the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of grey limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bedrooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to

HENRY COLT,
SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN, } Executors.
JAMES RENFREW, JR.,
or to WM. D. F. MANICE,
No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT BURLINGTON, N. J., FOR SALE.—Twenty acres in high condition in all respects; 500 peach trees, 200 quince, 150 cherries, 360 pears, 200 apples, 300 currants and gooseberries, 300 best grapes, an acre of blackberries and raspberries, extensive flower and vegetable gardens, and grounds all planted; large new brick propagating-house, poultry-house, and numerous complete outbuildings; a fine stream of water; modern mansion, 36 by 26, with extensive buildings; 11 parlors and chambers, water-closet, cooking range, wash boilers, heater in cellar, all in complete order; fine location, one mile from station and post-office, and in every respect a first-class establishment; price $15,000; half cash, and immediate possession. Also, several large and small fruit farms, now producing largely. Full particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

SHIPPAN POINT, ON THE SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn.—Part of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased, is now offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers; this Point, acknowledged to be the best piece of property on the Sound, contains 293 acres, part heavily timbered, many of the old trees measuring eight to ten feet in circumference; it adjoins the town and forms one side of Stamford Harbor; all the trains on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad stop, and it is reached in one hour and a half from the City: there is a spring of finest water on the place, orchards, garden and abundance of hay; for a hotel or any public institute, it is one of the most desirable places in the country; for private residences equally attractive; the old family mansion, barn and outbuildings remain, and the whole property will be sold without reserve. For plans and full particulars, apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence at Poughkeepsie, about 1¼ miles south of the city, fronting on the Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; large brick house; all modern improvements; in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable; icehouse, filled; suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years since; 43 acres of good land, handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; drives and walks; trees planted some 16 years, and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and the surrounding country is unsurpassed. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,

No. 2 Pine-street, New-York.
OR,

If not sold within a few weeks, will be to let, furnished, to a private family for a term of years.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT near Newburgh, beautifully situated, directly on the Hudson River; contains 81 acres of highly improved land; the house is of stone, very large, handsome and convenient, surrounded by extensive lawns and trees of large growth; there are numerous excellent outbuildings and two new farm cottages; the views are unsurpassed; immediate possession given; will be sold for a moderate price, or exchanged for City property.

WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE house and eight acres of land, within a short distance of Bridgeport, Conn. House in perfect order; bath-room, wash tubs, &c., and one of the best arranged houses for a private residence or for keeping summer boarders in this section. Barn on lot, and abundance of choice fruit; site never surpassed, and price $8,000. Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND, ten minutes' walk from the landing, a comfortable house, pleasantly located, with good barn and about three-eighths of an acre of land; brick cistern and excellent spring of running water; an abundance of very choice fruit. A very desirable place for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $4,500. Address A. W., Box No. 2,973 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIdence just built by the owner for his own occupation, together with 8 lots of ground on 152d-st., near the Boulevard; one of the most desirable and improving neighborhoods on the island. The house is three stories, 56 feet in width, of brick, has all the modern improvements, and will suit the taste of any gentleman of business or leisure. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, 10 Pine-st.

CHARMING HOMESTEAD AT TREMONT, near Fordham, at a bargain for cash. Owner removes to the East. House ten rooms and a fine cellar, in thorough repair and convenient; choice fruit, vegetable and flower garden; five minutes' walk from two stations. Price $9,500, worth $12,000. Address H. A. BROWN, Box No. 121 Station D, City.

$10,000 FOR A FARM OF 100 ACRES, or 150 acres $15,000; highly cultivated and productive land, with large, new modern style buildings, young orchard, stream of water, &c.; 54 miles on Long Island; terms easy.

E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

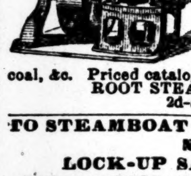
VALUABLE MILK AND FRUIT FARM, of 95 acres, at Bedford, Westchester County, for sale, with stock, implements and crops, all in working order, and possession when desired. Address FARM, Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings: situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

PARTIES WANTING YONKERS PROPERTY can be furnished with a large list of houses and plots of all descriptions and prices, for sale or exchange. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, a modern-built house, new, containing 11 rooms, bath room and kitchen, with cellar and one acre of ground. For particulars inquire of E. COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

MACHINERY.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.

ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 345; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new *Herald* building. Also, third and and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEW STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS—Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite that favorite resort of Western merchants, Earle's Hotel; no hazardous business admitted; excellently lighted and ventilated, and at moderate rents. Inquire on the premises, No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIdence, with bath and every convenience. Inquire of WM. SHANDLESS, corner Fulton-st. and Palisade-av., West Hoboken Heights. Rent $100.

LOFTS TO RENT.—PART FIRST LOFT NO. 581 Broadway, with entrance from Broadway and Mercer-st., with lofts above on Mercer-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—ON west side, between New-York Hotel and 10th-st.; long lease at cheap rent; full-size lot. Address, real name, MERCHANT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE—NOS. 627 and 629 near Bleecker-st. The lot is 50 feet deep, 200 wide—extending to Mercer-st.

LOFT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—SECond loft of No. 265 Broadway; 120 feet deep. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 102 Franklin-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HALL BEDroom, or small room with closet, with privilege of bath, with or without board, within five blocks of Broadway and 34th-st., in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address F. M. WHITE, No. 467½ 8th-av. References exchanged.

WANTED—TO LEASE AN UNFURNISHED three-story high-stoop house, below 42d-st., in a good neighborhood. Address Post-office Box No. 68.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 159 WEST 124TH-ST., YOUNG men can be accommodated with comfortable board. Terms $5 a week.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board, transient or permanent. Prices reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS taken at $7 per week, in a private family at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; house large, double brick, pleasantly situated, neatly furnished, including good Chickering piano; rooms cool, airy and commodious; good table, pleasant drives, fine scenery and healthy location; stable if required. For particulars refer to JOHN BLISS & CO., No. 66 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and first-class board on the bank of the Hudson, and within five minutes' walk of depot or steamboat landing. For particulars, inquire of D. M. FITCH, No. 19 John-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON—Private family; ample grounds well shaded, extending to the Hudson. Inquire of J. J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to

WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

BOARDING IN NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A few boarders can be accommodated at the house of Rev. H. CONNELLY, No. 59 Ann-st., Newburgh, N. Y. Two large and one small room on the second floor, to suit one or two families. West Point, the Highlands and Hudson River in full view.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, ON a farm preferred, not over two hours from the city, for a gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse; if suited may remain through the Winter; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, W. W. W., Box 160 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season; board $12 per week. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

TEMPLE GROVE HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Superior inducements to families and transient guests. Baggage master and omnibuses at depot.

M. T. SEYMOUR, Manager.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army and Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

16,000	Uniform Coats.
34,000	Uniform Jackets.
7,775	Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000	Knit Drawers.
128,000	Knit Shirts.
40,000	Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000	Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000	Woolen Blankets.
30,000	Rubber Blankets.
10,000	Rubber Ponchas.
190,000	Lined Sack Coats.
100,000	Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000	Forage Caps.
89,000	pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900	pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000	Brogans.
130,000	Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000	Hat Feathers.
100,000	Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000	Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000	Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500	Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000	pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000	pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807	pairs Leggings.
434	Hussar Jackets.
1,600	Straw Hats.
2,173	Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151	Buckles for Trousers.
54	yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419	yards Blue Flannel.
1,392	yards Green Merino.
129	yards Black Wigans.
799	yards Black Alpaca.
443	yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,

Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller

CUYAHOGA.

Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop-cabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller

MIAMI.

Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails; standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.

The Miami is of beautiful model, and was Lord Palmerston's yacht. With slight expense she might be made one of the most beautiful steam-yachts in the world.

These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Hoboken, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them,) after Monday, 29th June next.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN,

THIS DAY (Monday,) July 22, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

200 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Are closing out the entire balance of

LINEN DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of

REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of

IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JULY 22,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE SHAWLS,
At prices greatly below their value.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN ROBES, WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH, at $33 and upward.
ALSO,
A FEW CHOICE INDIA SHAWLS,
Just received, at $100 and upward.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

GREAT VARIETY OF
PIQUE SUITS AND DRESSES
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

FURTHER ADDITIONS

Will be made on MONDAY, July 22,
To our
POPULAR STOCKS
of
DRESS GOODS, at 25c., 50c. and 75c. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS

Will be offering during
THE ENTIRE WEEK
in
CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS, SACKS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
&c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY.

RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON,

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 MADISON-AV.,

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

VACATION PUPILS MAY RECEIVE personal instruction in the Art of Penmanship during the vacation of their schools, from the subscriber, at his elegant rooms, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. Ladies may receive private tuition at convenient hours. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, all Summer, and qualify pupils, practically, for Fall business. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.

For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL—AN EPISCOPAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES.—The Winter term will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Rev. THOS. DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND CONVERSAtion, by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (Teachers' School) No. 27 Bond-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.

Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND good intellectual and social culture, to be an efficient aid in conducting a young ladies' school in the City. Apply before July 27, giving name, address, qualifications and references in full. Address Mrs. D. L., Station G, New-York.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

TEACHER WANTED—A FRENCH LADY preferred, well qualified to teach French and music, Latin and the English branches; to reside in a family living on the Hudson 100 miles from the City. Inquire at No. 38 East 26th-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVing purchased the interest of Mr. E. T. CARRINGTON, in the firm of MORGAN, LORD & CO., the firm is by mutual consent dissolved. Signed THOMAS N. MORGAN, THOMAS LORD, Jr., EDWARD T. CARRINGTON.

The subscribers will continue the business under the firm of MORGAN & LORD. Signed THOS N. MORGAN, THOMAS LORD, Jr.

No. 46 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BROADWAY BUSINESS FOR SALE—West side; good store; good location and first-class business; seven years established; annual business, $100,000. Parties with a fair capital can buy favorably, and be sure of making money.

Also, lease for sale which will pay a capitalist twenty per cent. or more per annum. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, and with satisfactory references, would invest $1,000 to $2,000, with his time, in some respectable business. Address C. N. A., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notice, a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY.
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts. with stone blocks.
2d. For paving 48th-st. from the east side of 7th-av. to Broadway with stone blocks.
3d. For paving the carriage-way of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. with trap blocks.
4th. For paving the carriage-way of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front-st. with trap block.
5th. For building sewer in 1st-av. from 53d-st. to and through 52d-st. to near Avenue A.
6th. For reflagging 3d-av. from 65th-st. to 79th-st.
7th. For paving 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts.; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half the block either way from Vestry-st.
2d. Both sides of 48th-st. from Broadway to a point half way between 6th and 7th avs.; also both sides of 7th-av. and the east side of Broadway to a point half the block from 48th-st. either way.
3d. Both sides of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
4th. Both sides of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half a block either way.
5th. Both sides of 1st-av. from 52d to 53d sts.; also both sides of 52d-st. from 1st-av. to Avenue A.
6th. Both sides of 3d-av. from 65th to 79th sts.
7th. Both sides of 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half a block either way.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, July 17, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF HARVEY LULL, of Hoboken, N. J., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 31st day of January, 1854, and ante-dated Jan. 2, 1854, for an improvement in shutter hinges, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 2d day of January, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year: that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES A. MORFORD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1867, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger
Southern District of New-York.
Dated JULY 22, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. CRAFT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the second day of August, A. D. 1867, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger
Southern District of New-York.
Dated JULY 22, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK,
Tuesday July 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISCOVERED AT LAST.—A PREPARAtion for replating old wares of all kinds, will clean gold, brass, copper, and metals of every description, better and quicker than any other preparation ever made; warranted to contain no quicksilver or any acids that will injure the articles it is used on. It is pure silver held in solution. It is needed and will be used in every hotel, restaurant and family in the United States. It has only to be tested to prove its value, and if it does not do all it is warranted for I will return the money. Call and examine. Agents wanted to introduce it to the public. Smart men can make from $10 to $20 per day. Apply to F. E. TRAVER, No. 14 Centre-st., corner of Chambers.

TWINE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION have opened at No. 46 Beekman-st. a supply store for all descriptions of hemp, flax and jute goods, twines, lines, halters, bed and sash cords, rope, &c., &c., which they offer at factory prices. Purchasers can in this manner deal direct at headquarters, thereby saving one or more profits.

JOSEPH WRAGG, President.

Cash advanced on consignments of hemp, twine, &c.

SHIPPING.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for

LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS....Aug. 10
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR..Aug. 24

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:

Lexow & Voight, No. 2 New Chambers-st.
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
H. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
S. Thompson & Nephew, Mo. 73 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, July 20
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, July 27
HELVETIA, THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Aug. 10

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, Sept. 14
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Sept. 28

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....July 27
EDINBURGH....WEDNESDAY....July 31
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Aug. 3
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Aug. 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.

FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM DIRECT FOR BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

LEXOW & VOIGT,
General Passenger Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALLEPPO....July 17
HECLA....July 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$35
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway.

JUNE 27, 1867. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:

SATURDAY, July 27.
SATURDAY, August 10.

Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.

The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on July 27, punctually at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, July 25.

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1.

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—JUNE 10, FROM NO. 74 WEST 37TH-st., a MALTESE CAT. Had on when taken a red and white leather collar, marked with the street and number; white spot on upper lip, half of hind feet white, fore feet tipped with white. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery, or for any information about him. Call at No. 79 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FOUND—A CORAL BREASTPIN. THE OWNER will receive the same by applying at 30 West 37th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narraganset Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. H. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,900 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.

L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Saturday, 20th	4	P. M.	Saturday, 20th	8	A. M.
Sunday, 21st	7½	A. M.	Saturday, 20th	7	P. M.
Sunday, 21st	7	P. M.	Sunday, 21st	4	P. M.
Monday, 22d	10½	A. M.	Monday, 22d	7	A. M.
Tuesday, 23d	11	A. M.	Tuesday, 23d	7	A. M.
Wednesday, 24th	11½	A. M.	Wednesday, 24th	7½	A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Saturday, 20th	10	A. M.	Saturday, 20th	6	A. M.
Sunday, 21st	8	A. M.	Saturday, 20th	5	P. M.
Monday, 22d	8	A. M.	Sunday, 21st	5	P. M.
Tuesday, 23d	8	A. M.	Monday, 22d	11½	A. M.
Wednesday, 24th	9	A. M.	Tuesday, 23d	12	M.
			Wednesday, 24th	12½	P. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.—The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOS. P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY, July 21:

Leave New-York foot of Barclay-st. at 9 and 10½ A. M., 4½ and 9½ P. M.

Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 and 11½ A. M., 2 and 7½ P. M.

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.

FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD
BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the state, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GERARD WILLETT, Prest.	WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President.	H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY.	CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND.	Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH.	FR. DEPFUHL.

N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 855 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—For great power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish and durability, these instruments are unsurpassed. Parties wanting a superior piano at a reasonable price would do well to examine their second-hand pianos at low prices. Factory and warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.

NOTICE.—A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened on or about August 1, at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st., by FREDERICK BLUME.

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston; and $10,000 reward is offered to any person who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, law suits, absent friends, and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it for you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office No. 159 East 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows likenesses of future husbands; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.

5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.

6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT:

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 35	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 09
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 25		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES,
via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain combination excursion tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England, and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; or Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3¾ P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East-River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 46th-st. and 3d-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.

Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.

Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Aug. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for the Female department of Grammar School-house No. 44, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. JOHNSTON,
W. H. BURRAS,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
Trustees of the Fifth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.

JACOB H. GUMBLE,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,
Commissioners.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
157 Pounds American Packing.
56 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
3 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
3 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
8 Jackscrews and Levers.
3 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
8 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1.	Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 23.	Hardware.
No. 2.	Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 24.	Ship Chandlery.
No. 3.	Iron and Steel.	No. 27.	Dry Goods.
No. 4.	Tin and Zinc.	No. 29.	Firewood and Coal.
No. 7.	Cooking Utensils.	No. 31.	Whale Oil.
No. 10.	Leather.	No. 32.	Galley Iron.
No. 14.	Ox Hides.	No. 33.	Pig Iron.
No. 18.	Tallow, &c.	No. 34.	Chain Iron.
No. 20.	Brushes.	No. 35.	Sand.
No. 22.	Stationery.	No. 36.	Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 10, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.

There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.

This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.

The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.

Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to

Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER,
Major of Engineers,
Milwaukee, Wis.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Prospect Park at their office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of Aug. 1, 1867.

For paving with trap-blocks a part of the plaza at the junction of Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office on the Park.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids that they may deem to be prejudicial to the interests of the Park. J. N. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

BROOKLYN, July 16, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Seperate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 24, for the construction of the following SEWERS and PAVEMENTS, to wit: SEWERS, Spec. 31, in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place; Spec. 32, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth-streets, and Avenue A and Third-avenue; Spec. 33, in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets; Spec. 34, in Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Spec. 35, in Seventy-seventh-street and Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Spec. 36, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second, and between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with branches; Spec. 37, in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert, and Watts and Canal streets, Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets and North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway, and Spec. 38, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. NICOLSON PAVEMENTS, in Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth-street; in Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman-street; in Broad-street, from Wall to South-street, and in Nassau-street from Cedar to Spruce-street. STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS, for West Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to West-street; in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for bids obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT
DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1867.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Losier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
OPENING OF THE PANTOMIME SEASON.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION.
PANTOMIME AND THE TOM THUMB TROUPE,
SPLENDID PANTOMIME COMPANY,
embracing the following talented artists:
MR. G. L. FOX,
the celebrated and popular comedian and pantomimist,
MR. C. K. FOX, MONS. A. GROSSI, MASTER T. CALLIGNE, MONS. LEWIS, MR. H. CUNNINGHAM, MLLE. MARTINETTI, MISS LULA PRIOR, &c.,
together with a
FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
LAST WEEK
of the renowned American LILLIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE,
will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES,
including the laughable sketch of
After which will be performed
MR. G. L. FOX'S
new and dazzling pantomime, entitled
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER,
produced at great expense, with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COMPLICATED MACHINERY, ELABORATE PROPERTIES, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE MUSIC, LAUGHABLE TRICKS,
CALCIUM-LIGHT EFFECTS, &c., &c.
The pantomime culminates in a
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
THE PRISMATIC BOWER OF ASTRAL GLORY
in the glittering retreat of the
GENIUS OF PURITY.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS.
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE
under contribution.
THE EARTH, AIR AND WATERS
yield their products to this, the
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
TEN LIVING SEALS,
the largest collection ever exhibited, have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who understands all kinds of baking and desserts; would have no objection to do the coarse washing of a small family; best City reference given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 57 West 16th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; will be found a neat, industrious and economical servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent recommendations; no objections to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS a few more ladies; works by the day or week; does all kinds of sewing in general, and helps with dress-making. Call at No. 165 (old No.) West 41st-st., top floor, front room, for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry and desserts; will assist in washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of brakesmen, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, excellent cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c. of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl in a private family as waitress and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; best City reference for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Canal and Division sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has excellent City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; has good City references; the country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WILL assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; is obliging; can give good references. Call at No. 331 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; none but those willing and able to pay liberally need apply. Call or address No. 501 19th-st., corner Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; is an excellent chambermaid; is competent; best of reference. Can be seen at her present place, No. 110 East 16th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as chambermaid and waitress, the other as plain cook and washer and ironer. Call at No. 314 1st-av. Inquire for Mrs. McDonald, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

AT BEDELL'S NEW OFFICE, NO. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st., may be found a number of first-class servants, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses and girls of every work for City or country.

AN INTELLIGENT, MIDDLE AGED English woman, without incumbrance, who is fully competent, desires a position as companion or nurse to an invalid; has no objection to travel. Address H. J., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES ENGAGEMENTS by the day or week; terms moderate; good references. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages, also gardening; is honest, sober, industrious and reliable; three years in last place; City references. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; has been driving in the City for the last sixteen years; can furnish the best of reference. Call or address John Coon, harnessmaker, No. 1,309 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business and who can produce the best City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or P. Trainor, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also the care of horses and general work about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands his business; also the care and management of pleasure grounds; best City references, &c. Address H. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or No. 202 West 26th-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single young man; understands his duty; City or country, no objection; best City references given. Address or call on J. M., No. 114 6th-av., corner 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of the care of horses and carriages; first-class reference from last employer. Address C. M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as gardener; understands his business perfectly, also the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Address J., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is not afraid to work; has fourteen years' first-class City and country references. Address COACHMAN, Box 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; has no encumbrance; the man as coachman and groom; wife as first-class cook or laundress or dairy-maid; can do all kinds of housework; both have the best of reference. Address J. B., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION either in City or country; is sober, honest and steady, and has the best of references; willing to do general work or see to a small place; is thoroughly competent. Address P., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR gardener and coachman; truly understands the business in all its different branches; best of reference given. Address W. P., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—A YOUNG man of experience would undertake the management of estates, or charge of property of parties going to Europe, collection of rents, &c. Address D. M. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, AN ACTIVE, intelligent lad about 15 years of age, who writes a good hand, lives with his parents in the City, and can come well recommended. Address, stating qualifications, Box No. 5,451 Post-office.

WANTED—CLERKS, PORTERS, BARTENDers, cooks, chambermaids, grooms and ten farm hands, at HEALY'S, No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 6. Immediate employment.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF City reference. Apply at No. 29 East 20th-st. this morning between 11 and 12 o'clock.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY competent and reliable party, of unquestioned honesty and steady habits, may find a permanent situation at $1,000 to $1,200 salary, by addressing with references and particulars of qualification, THOMAS, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
SIX LAST NIGHTS
OF MR.
DAN BRYANT'S
BRILLIANT FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
AND
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS
of the
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
IRISH DRAMA OF THE
BELLS OF SHANDON,
now attracting
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
MR. DAN BRYANT
as Barry O'Leary and Mickey Looney.
Introducing his great specialities of
SONG, DANCE AND IRISH HUMOR.
MONDAY, July 29—First appearance of the young and versatile comedienne
LOTTA,
Who will appear in two fresh and sparkling characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
MONDAY EVENING, July 22,
THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who, supported by the charming comedienne,
MISS EMILY THORNE,
will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22,
IN TWO EXCELLENT PIECES.
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM AS COLUMBUS.
MISS EMILY THORNE AS COLUMBIA.
and
THE FAST MAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF JULIA DEAN
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, July 22,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
Julia Dean in two characters.
WEDNESDAY—GRISELDI, in five acts.
FRIDAY—JULIA DEAN'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—JULIA DEAN'S FAREWELL MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Re-engagement of
MESSRS. G. W. & W. J. THOMPSON
and their celebrated dogs, HECTOR and CARLO.
The Knights of the Cross or the Dogs of the Standard,
Dutch drama and Spectre Bridegroom.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 22, AT 8.

1. March, "Excelsior" (new)....Strauss
2. Overture, "Martha"....Flotow
3. Waltz, "From the Mountains" (new)....Strauss
4. Grand Selection, "Traviata No. 2"....Verdi
5. Overture, "Struensee"....Meyerbeer
6. Polka Mazurka, "Frauenherz" (new)....Strauss
7. Tarantella (new)....Saint-Saens

Messrs. SIEDLER and BOEHM.

8. Fantasie, "Don Giovanni"....Mozart
9. Carnival of Venice, Burlesque
10. Prayer to the Virgin....Lange
11. Waltz, "Venus Reigen"....Gung'l
12. Polka, "S'giebt nur a Kaiserstadt" (new)....Strauss

Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
The dramatic company, by special request, will repeat the LADY OF LYONS; Prof. Logrima, the Magician; Trained Birds, &c.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M.
Admission 20 cents; children under ten years 15 cents.

600 BROADWAY 600
OPERA HOUSE.
The original GEORGIA MINSTRELS and GENUINE SLAVE TROUPE, EVERY NIGHT.

THE TURF.

TURF.

GREAT MATCH FOR $5,000.

Fashion Course—Trotting MONDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.—Match for $5,000; two miles and repeat.—J. Dougrey's b. m. Fearless, in harness; D. Mace's b. g. Stonewall Jackson, under saddle. Good day and track.

SAME DAY—STAKE OF $300.

Mile heats, 3 in 5. W. Borst's bl. m., in harness; W. Smith's ch. m., to wagon; B. Daniel's ch. m. Louise, in harness.

J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

AUGUSTUS BARNES,

Solar Caustic Surgeon, removes moles, cancers, birth marks, skin excrescences, India ink, &c. Office No. 987 Broadway, Room No. 8, New-York.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at the office of DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Those who are suffering from gonorrhœa, secondary, tertiary or hereditary syphilis, gleet, stricture, fistula, sores, ulcers, rheumatism, irritation of the bladder, impotence, spermatorrhœa, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito urinary organs or pelvic-viscera.

In all such cases, patients should consult their own individual interests, and call on one who has had much successful practice in the treatment of the above diseases, and who can permanently cure them. The great number of cases which we have treated, and the gratification of seeing them all cured, enable us to guarantee a certain and positive cure in every case. To prove this, we solicit, more especially, cases of long standing, and those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere or pronounced incurable. Throw all quack remedies to the dogs. Every thoroughly educated and well read physician who has had the same advantages in the treatment of the above diseases as ourself, knows that the same remedies which cure one will not cure or even benefit every other. Every patient must positively, if a cure is effected, be treated according to the constitutional peculiarities of their individual self.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Her circular to married ladies sent free by mail.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage: Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SARATOGA.

The Springs and Their Visitors—The Forthcoming Race Meeting—Programme of Sport—List of Horses Arrived.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, July 20, 1867.

The season at this beautiful and fashionable Summer resort has now fairly commenced, and visitors are pouring in with a rapidity that gladdens the hearts of the hotel-keepers and boarding-house proprietors. Many of the leading hotels are already full, and everything betokens a busy and brilliant season. But, although visitors are numerous and abundant, they are of an entirely different class to those who have in previous years patronized the Springs. There is apparently a total absence of the fashionable element which usually flourishes here so luxuriantly during the Summer months. The present visitors are, as a class, strangers to the place, and their faces are unfamiliar to the hotel proprietors. They do not spend their money with the lavish prodigality that characterized their predecessors of previous seasons, but appear to enjoy in calm and quiet their sojourn in this most delightful of Summer resorts. As the season advances, and especially when the races commence, we shall have an influx of the representatives of fashionable society from all parts, and gaiety and dissipation will then reign supreme among us. Hotel accommodation is rapidly increasing, the new Marvin House and Columbian Hotel being now in full, active operation. The new Congress Hall is rapidly rising from the ashes upon the site of the old hotel which fell a victim to the flames, and will be a magnificent structure when completed. The Union and the Clarendon are, of course, the most fashionable and popular hotels, and both are under the managerial sway of the Brothers LELAND. The Opera House is not yet open, but will be inaugurated by STRAKOSCH during the race week, which commences on the 7th of August, and rumor speaks highly of the merits of the company he has secured.

The races this year are two weeks later than in the preceding year, and do not conflict with any other meeting, either in this section or in the West. They commence on Wednesday, Aug. 7, and continue over six successive days, with the intervention of Sunday. Between $11,000 and $12,000, exclusive of the entrance money, is given by the Association to be run for, and the liberal purses will assuredly attract all the flyers of the Eastern, Western and Southern turf to compete for them. The programme is most judiciously and admirably arranged, for in Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY, the efficient and courteous Secretary, the Saratoga Racing Association have been fortunate in securing "the right man in the right place." His long and extensive experience in all matters relating to the turf, his personal popularity among the owners and breeders of racing stock, and his admirable executive abilities, render him invaluable in the position he so ably fills. On the first day the Travers Stakes, for three-year olds, $50 entrance with $1,000 added by the Association, over a mile and three-quarters, opens the racing of the meeting. For this race the following twenty-eight horses are entered:

P. C. Bush's ch. c. DeCourcy, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe.

P. C. Bush's b. f. Redwing, by imp. Balrownie, dam Cyclone, by Vandal.

P. C. Bush's ch. f. Clara Clarita, by imp. Lapidist, dam Madonna, by imp. Yorkshire.

H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Erin, by Indorser, dam Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield.

H. P. McGrath's br. c. by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion.

Jno. Hunter's b. f. Flora McIvor, by Lexington, dam Floride, by Wagner.

F. Morris' gr. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity, by imp. Glencoe.

F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon.

F. Morris' b. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Starbeam, by imp. Glencoe, (Twinkle.)

F. Morris' ch. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Vanity, by Revenue.

F. Morris' b. f. by imp. Balrownie, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.

F. Morris' b. c. Monday, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.

J. S. Watson's b. f. by imp. Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue.

J. S. Watson's b. f. by Vandal, dam imp. L'Anglaise, by Hobbie Nobble.

J. S. Watson's br. c. by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe, out of Blue Bonnet.

J. S. Watson's b. c. by imp. Balrownie, dam Julia, by imp. Glencoe.

D. Reedy's bl. f. by Wagram, dam Lady Franklin, by imp. Jordan.

Weldon & Cromwell's ch. f. Vim, by Vandal, dam Olio, by Oliver.

R. A. Alexander's b. c. Newry, by Lexington, dam Novice by imp. Glencoe.

R. A. Alexander's b. c. Baywood, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire.

R. A. Alexander's ch. f. Kitturah, by Lexington, dam Nanturah.

R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Alhambra, by Lexington, dam Amanda, by imp. Glencoe.

R. A. Alexander's gr. f. Grenada, by Lexington, dam Grisette.

R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Marion, by Lexington, dam Miriam, by imp. Glencoe.

R. A. Alexander's b. c. Balmoral, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire.

R. A. Alexander's ch. f. Rosa Clark, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark.

R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Woodstock, by imp. Australian, dam Emma Wright.

R. A. Alexandar's b. c. Fayette, by Vandal, dam Fay, by imp. Yorkshire.

Of this lot the probable starters are *De Courcy* and *Redwing*, *Flora McIvor*, *Ruthless* and *Monday*, *Twinkle*, *Annie Workman*, (the *Lady Franklin* filly,) *Baywood* and the *Lucy Fowler* colt. The stake itself is a valuable one, being worth $2,350 net. *Kentucky* won it in the first year of its establishment, *Maiden* in the second, and *Merrill* last year. Whether the Derby winner will this year carry it off remains to be seen. A two-mile heat race for a purse of $750, for all ages, completes the first day's sport.

The racing on the second day commences with a hurdle race, over two miles and eight hurdles, welter weights, the winner receiving $400 and the second $100, if three or more start. Then comes the great race of the meeting, the "Saratoga Cup." Eighteen horses, the flower of American thoroughbreds, have entered the lists for this prize, which is a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, distance two and a quarter miles. The following are the horses entered:

R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court (imp.) 3 y. o., by Young Melbourne.

D. Reedy's ch. g. Tom Woolfolk, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Floride, by Wagner.

F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, 3 y. o., by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon.

F. Morris' b. c. Monday, 3 y. o., by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.

D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Julia, by imp. Glencoe.

D. McDaniels' b. c. Ripley, 4 y. o., by Jeff Davis, dam Nina, by Boston.

D. McDaniels' (L. B. Holland's) b. h. Dazzle, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe.

J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 y. o., by Ringgold, dam Ariel, by imp. Sarpedon.

J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 y. o., by Ringgold, dam My Lady, by imp. Glencoe.

Douglas and Johnson's ch. c. Muggins, 4 y. o., by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAlister, by Omera.

Douglas & Johnson's ch. c. Duke of Orleans, 4 y. o., by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner.

Jno. M. Clay's b. h. Gilroy, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe.

M. H. Sanford's g. h. Loadstone, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by imp. Hedgeford.

M. H. Sanford's ch. h. King Lear, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire.

Thos. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire.

Thos. G. Moore's gr. c. Stonewall Jackson, 4 y. o., by Lightning, dam Edith, by imp. Sovereign.

Thos. G. Moore's b. c. Privateer, 4 y. o. by Lightning, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.

J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Local, 4 y. o., by Lightning, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe.

Of this lot, the probable starters are *Hampton Court*, *Ruthless*, *Monday*, *Ripley*, *Onward* or *Delaware*, *Muggins*, *Loadstone*, and *Beacon*, and the meeting of such a lot of first-class horses will produce a most interesting race. This year there is no *Kentucky* in the field to scare away opposition, although Mr. MORRIS' *Ruthless* has shown herself a wonderful filly, both as a two-year-old and a three-year-old. The distance, however, is farther than she ever yet has gone, and with such tried good ones as *Muggins*, *Loadstone*, and *Beacon*, in the field, he must be a bold man that would attempt to select the absolute winner.

A dash race of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, completes the second day's sport.

The third day opens with a dash of a mile and a half, for three-year-olds; the winner of the Derby or Travers Stake excluded. Then comes the great two-year-old race, the Saratoga Stakes, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added by the Club; a dash of three-quarters of a mile. It was in this race last year that *Ruthless* met defeat in her first public appearance, for getting off badly. She was beaten by Mr. JEROME's smart little filly *Redwing*, who being remarkably quick on her feet, jumped off with the lead, and was never caught in the race. Twenty-six youngsters are entered this year for this interesting race. We give the list below:

John Hunter's ch. f. Illusion, by Lexington, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe.

John Hunter's ch. c. Harlequin, by Lexington, dam Floride by Wagner.

John Hunter's b. c. Magnet, by Lexington, dam imp. Maud, by Stockwell.

Miller & Renwick's ch. f. by imp. Bonny Scotland, dam Daylight, by imp. Glencoe.

P. C. Bush's ch. f. Keystone, by imp. Lapidist, dam Blue Bonnet, by Revenue.

P. C. Bush's ch. f. Cycloid, by imp. Lapidist, dam Cyclone, by Vandal.

P. C. Bush's b. c. Petrel, by Trovatore, dam Spinetta, by Herr's Boston.

T. & T. W. Doswell's ch. f. by Jeff Davis, dam Fanny Washington, by Revenue.

T. & T. W. Doswell's bl. f. by Jeff Davis, dam Ninette, by Revenue.

T. & T. W. Doswell's ch. c. by Planet, dam Frank Allen's dam, by imp. Trustee.

J. S. Watson's b. f. Bonnie Braes, by imp. Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue.

J. S. Watson's ch. f. Heatherbell, by imp. Balrownie, dam imp. L'Anglaise by Hobbie Nobble.

Francis Morris' ch. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon.

David McDaniels' b. f. by Planet, dam Adelgisa, by imp. Glencoe.

R. A. Alexander's b. c. Norwood, by Lexington, dam Novice, by imp. Glencoe.

R. A. Alexander's ch. or gr. c. Aneroid, by Lexington, dam Nebula, by imp. Glencoe.

R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Liverpool, by Lexington, dam Lilla, by imp. Yorkshire.

R. A. Alexander's b. f. La Polka, by Lexington, dam Dance, by imp. Glencoe.

R. A. Alexander's b. f. Kalida, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe.

R. A. Alexander's b. c. by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire.

R. A. Alexander's br. or gr. c. by Lexington, dam Grizette, by imp. Glencoe.

R. A. Alexander's b. f. by Lexington, dam Banner, by imp. Albion.

R. A. Alexander's b. f. by Lexington, dam Laura White, by imp. Glencoe.

R. A. Alexander's b. f. by Lexington, dam Sally Polk, by imp. Ambassador.

A. Keene Richards' ch. c. by imp. Australian, dam Transylvania, by Massoud.

A. Keene Richards' b. f. by Lexington, dam Glycera, by imp. Glencoe.

Several of Mr. ALEXANDER's entries are now owned by Mr. M. H. SANFORD, and of course will represent that gentleman's interests. Mr. MORRIS has a full sister to *Ruthless* in it, while Col. MCDANIELS has Mr. DOSWELL's *Fanny Washington* filly, as well as his own entry, (the *Adelgisa* filly,) to run for him. It is certain to prove a very interesting race. A sweepstakes race of two and a half miles, $50 entrance, with $600, for all ages, carrying 100 lbs. each, has the following eleven entries:

R. W. Cameron's b. g. Birague (imp.,) 5 years old, by Newminster, dam Jewess, by Slane.

D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Julia, by imp. Glencoe.

J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 years old, by Ringgold, dam Ariel, by imp. Sarpedon.

J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 years old, by Ringgold, dam My Lady, by imp. Glencoe.

J. S. Watson's b. h. Capt. Moore, 7 years old, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose, by imp. Glencoe.

H. C. Babcock's br. h. Bourbon, 10 years old, by imp. Glencoe, dam Fleur-de-Lis, by imp. Sovereign.

Douglas & Johnson's ch. c. Muggins, 4 years old, by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAlister, by Omera.

Douglas & Johnson's ch. c. Duke of Orleans, 4 years old, by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner.

M. H. Sanford's gr. h. Loadstone, 6 years old, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by imp. Hedgeford.

M. H. Sanford's ch. m. Ear-ring, 5 years old, by Ringgold, dam Emma Wright, by imp. Margrave.

Thos. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, 6 years old, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire.

Here, *Beacon*, *Muggins*, *Loadstone* and *Delaware* will probably meet again together, and fight their cup-battle over again, and confirm or upset their previous running. It will prove a most exciting race.

The fourth day's sport comprises a selling race, a three mile dash for $1,000, and a mile and three quarter dash; the entries for which will not be made until the night previous. On the fifth day, the race for the Sequel Stakes opens the ball. It is a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $750 each, for three year olds; the winner of the Derby or Travers stake carrying a penalty of five pounds extra, but the penalties are not cumulative. Distance two miles.

The following are the entries:

R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court (imp.) by Young Melbourne, dam Durindana, by Orlanda.

F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity by Simoon.

F. Morris' b. c. Monday, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.

R. Underwood's ch. c. Metairie, by Star Davis, dam Katona, by Voucher.

L. W. Jerome's ch. c. De Courcy, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe.

L. W. Jerome's b. f. Redwing, by imp. Balrownie, dam Cyclone, by Vandal.

August Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, by Newminster, out of Himalaya.

D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey, by Breckinridge, dam by Bonnie Scotland.

D. McDaniels' ch. f. by Planet, dam Caroline.

L. B. Grisby's ch. f. by Phœnix Belle, by imp. Australian, dam Dolly Carter by imp. Glencoe.

Jno. M. Clay's br. c. Rivoli, by Revenue, dam Topas, by imp. Glencoe.

Jno. M. Clay's ch. c. Victory, by Uncle Vic, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe.

Thos. G. Bocon's b. f. Sleety, by Rodgers, dam Angeline, by imp. Albion.

R. A. Alexander's b. c. Baywood, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire.

R. A. Alexander's blk. c. Virgil, by Vandal, dam Ansel's dam, by imp. Yorkshire.

Thos. G. Moore's b. f. Fanny Cheatham, by Lexington, dam Laura, by imp. Leviathan.

Wm. Brady's br. c. Jack Gamble, Jr., by Jack Gamble, dam Madeira.

The starters for this race will in all probability comprise *Hampton Court*, *Ruthless* or *Monday*, *De Courcy*, *Maid of Honor*, *Morrissey*, *Sleety*, and *Baywood* or *Virgil* (now both owned by Mr. SANFORD.) Its result will be materially influenced by the running of some of these horses on the Travers Stake. A mile-heat race for a purse of $400 for beaten horses, and a two-year-old race for a purse of $500 over three-quarters of a mile, finishes the fifth day's racing.

On the sixth day a hurdle race begins the sport, the winner taking $500 and the second horse $100, if three or more start. A four-mile dash for a purse of $1,000, and a handicap race of a mile and a half, for horses only that have run at the meeting, comprises the remainder of the last day's sport, and brings the meeting to a termination.

The following stables are now in active training on the old course:

Col. MCDANIELS' Blackbird, aged, by Albion, dam Prunella; Morrissey, 3 years, by Breckinridge, dam by Bonnie Scotland; Ripley, 4 years, by Jeff. Davis, dam Nina, by Boston; br. c. by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, 3 years; Dazzie, 5 years, b. c. by Planet, dam Adelgisa, 2 years; ch. f. by Jeff. Davis, dam Fanny Washington, Molly, Twinkle and the blk. f. by Eclipse, dam Greek Slave, are expected on Tuesday next.

Major BACON's b. f. Sleety, by Rodgers, dam Angeline, by imp. Albion, 3 years; Lady Dan Bryant, 5 years; Annie Workman, 3 years, by Wagram, dam Lady Franklin, by imp. Jordan; b. f. by Revenue, dam Seabreeze, 2 years.

Capt. T. G. MOORE's Beacon, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Bayleaf, by imp. Yorkshire; b. c. Larkin, by Lexington, dam Magenta, 4 years.

JOHNSON & DOUGLASS' (T. PATTERSON, trainer,) ch. c. Muggins, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAllister; ch. c. Duke of Orleans, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner.

MCCONNELL & HARNESS' (E. THOMPSON, trainer,) ch. c. by Lexington, dam by Yorkshire, 2 years.

The stables of Mr. SANFORD, Mr. WATSON, Mr. JEROME, Mr. MORRIS, Mr. READ and Mr. BELMONT are expected to arrive during the present week. Extensive new stabling has been erected to accommodate the increased number of horses expected at this meeting. Judging from present indications, the Saratoga meeting promises to surpass its predecessors in brilliancy and success.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Trotting at Doty's Union Park, Poughkeepsie—Carlotta the Winner.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, July 20, 1867.

DOTY's Union Park was again the centre of attraction this afternoon, the sporting men of this vicinity being in attendance to witness a trot between HITCHCOCK's gray mare *Ada Menken*, and CLARKE's bay mare *Carlotta*. Both animals are considered to be good trotters, it having been asserted that the latter could record 2:45. She did not, however, reach that figure to-day. The gray is a fine little animal, can perhaps make 2:55, but nothing better. The race was mile heats, best three in five in harness, for a stake of $200. But little business was transacted in pool selling, nearly all of the betting having been done previous to the day of the race. What there was, however, was in favor of *Carlotta* at the rate of two to one, and in some instances $50 to $20, with but few takers. The track was a little heavy, owing to light showers which prevailed in the early part of the afternoon, but as it was play or pay the show went on.

First Heat—The gray mare to the pole, her driver yelling at the start, endeavoring unsuccessfully to break the bay; both trotting finely to the quarter pole, the gray reaching there a half a length ahead. Near the half mile the bay pawed the air, but soon struck the ground again, and rattling off lapped the gray, urging that animal to the half mile in 1:27. Side and side they went from there to the turn, the gray making a skip at the three-quarter pole, when the bay rallied, and taking the lead, rushed home a neck a head, winning the heat in 2:54.

Second Heat—*Carlotta* to the pole, the gray again in the advance. Considerable shouting was done by both drivers at the start, they trying to frighten each other's horse to a break. Both animals, however, thundered to the quarter pole with never a skip, the gray leading there a half a length. The bay afterward lapped and passed him, then broke again, when the gray took the lead, passing the half mile pole neck and shoulders in the advance. The bay here showed a splendid burst of speed, and rattled by her competitor in fine style, the gray going up; *Carlotta* winning the heat in 2:57, trotting the last half mile in a drenching shower.

Third Heat—The bay led to the pole, the gray at her old game of leading again. It was of no use, however, the bay had too much foot for her—leading her to the half-mile pole six lengths. Coming down the home-stretch the driver of the gray shouted and yelled, and plied his whip vigorously, running his animal like a frightened deer, till he reached *Carlotta's* wheel, when the over-taxed gray subsided to a trot and endeavored to pass the bay when within 500 feet of the Judge's stand. It was no go, however, the bay won by a length in 2:56½.

The following is the summary:

DOTY'S UNION PARK, POUGHKEEPSIE.

Trotting match, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Geo. Clark names b. m. Carlotta	1	1	1
C. Hitchcock names g. m. Ada Menken	2	2	2

Time—2:54, 2:57, 2:56½.

Gen. Lee on School Discipline.

A report on school discipline, submitted to the Educational Convention in Richmond, Va., last week, was prepared by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE. He gives his idea of what teachers should be as follows:

"The selection of proper persons for the office of teacher is a matter of the first importance, and as its duties require long and comprehensive preparation, it should be regarded as among the most honorable and important professions, and be committed to those whose beneficial influence and instruction shall embrace morals and religion, as well as the intellect. The teacher should be the example of the pupil. He should aim at the highest attainable proficiency, and not at a pleasing mediocrity. Unless he can teach those committed to his care to think and to work, and can impart to them vigor with learning, there can be no real advance. He must study the character and disposition of his pupils, and adopt his course of discipline to their peculiarities. Above all, he must be uniform, consistent, firm, kind in his conduct, teach more by acts than words, and show the children under his charge that he has their true interest at heart. He should look upon them not only as the parents of a new generation, but also as heirs of immortality, and while preparing them for usefulness in this life, instil into their impressible minds principles of piety and religion; for if it be true, as taught by history, that greatness depends upon virtue, it is equally true that religion is the fountain and support of virtue.

Should the daily business of the school be conducted on such principles, and the pupils be trained in the habits of obedience, reverence and truthfulness, and be convinced that they are noble and lovely in themselves, and their practice manly and honorable, the main object of education will have been attained.

In addition to these moral influences, a teacher should be clothed with all the authority of the parent in the discharge of his duties, and be sustained by him so long as he may intrust his child to his care. That he may be kept constantly informed of the conduct of his child, weekly, quarterly and yearly reports of his progress should be sent him by the teacher, in which should be stated his absences, late attendance and misbehavior. Certificates of advancement should likewise be given to those who excel in studies and conduct. The system of punishments ought to be as simple and mild as they can be made effective, and when coercion has to be resorted to, it should be generally left to the parent. Should admonition, restriction of recreation, &c., fail to produce the desired effect, and the pupil obstinately resist the patient expostulation of the teacher, there will then be no other resource than to return him to his parents as one unworthy a place in the school.

The Peabody Fund in Virginia.

Before the Educational Association of Virginia, at Richmond, on Friday, the following resolutions were presented with regard to the Peabody Educational Fund:

Resolved, 1. That acknowledging the many embarrassments which environ the trustees in the discharge of the responsible duty assigned them, we are of opinion that it would be the wisest and most effective disposition of the fund to employ it in preparing primary teachers for the performance of their functions, rather than in the bestowal of primary instruction itself on pupils.

2. That we are of opinion (and yet not without diffidence) that it would be expedient to select a few of the most suitable pupils, of both sexes, from several leading institutions in different districts of the country, and assist them to perfect their education as primary school teachers for a period of ten months for every year that they shall receive such assistance.

3. That it would not be unreasonable to require each beneficiary to give a further written pledge that during the period last named, when in pursuance of the pledge previously mentioned, such beneficiary is acting as primary teacher, he will give instruction in the elements gratuitously to at least two pupils.

4. That it might possibly be desirable in particular districts which may be unable to support a teacher without aid from extraneous sources, to set apart a portion of the annual income of the Peabody fund to aid such destitute districts.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Light Out of Darkness—Discourse by Rev. E. P. Ingersoll.

Rev. EDWARD P. INGERSOLL, of Sandusky, Ohio, preached yesterday at the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, corner of President and Court streets, an exceedingly interesting discourse from these words: "But it shall come to pass that at evening time it shall be light."—Zech. xiv., 7. The reverend gentleman said in substance:

The prophecy in the midst of which these words stand is peculiarly Jewish in its dress. Zechariah is foretelling the wonderful future of Jerusalem. With prophetic eye he sees the nations gathering against Jerusalem. The Holy City is taken and sacked. Half its people go into captivity. Then, in the nation's extremity, the Lord cometh forth to fight their enemies. He standeth on the Mount of Olives, and cleaveth it in twain for His people to pass through. They flee in great fear; but the Lord appeareth for their deliverance. A most peculiar twilight follows—a day unlike any other day—known to the Lord alone. And then, at the time when you might expect darkness to cover the earth, lo! a great and glorious light appeared! "At evening time it shall be light."

Now, let me unlock the symbol that contains the truth of our text. What is it but a rich assurance that we shall receive great and choice blessings, when to the eye of sense greater trials and sorrow are approaching? Search into God's works, and you will be surprised with the analogies that teach us to look for obscurity first and light afterward. In the beginning there was darkness over the face of all things. Then came a period of mist and clouds—"not clear nor dark"—but no sun is visible. Not until all things animate are formed does the sun beam out and scatter the gloom. If you will observe the method of our own intellectual discoveries, you will find the mind groping long and painfully under a cloud, searching a thousand mazes without success, till presently, when all resources seem exhausted, the key of the mystery is found and the treasure is laid open. Many of the fathers of science failed to secure their meed of praise till old age was upon them. And even then some, like the Kings and Priests of the Old Dispensation, were not permitted to live till the day when their hopes should be realized. It is a principle as enduring as eternity, that the rewards of true diligence shall come, it may be, when hope and expectation are well nigh gone. "But at evening time it shall be light." Thus, too, has it been in great moral and religious struggles. In the light of the day in which MARTIN LUTHER lived, there was no light save to the eye of faith. His life was fraught with dangers, and his heart oppressed with malignant persecutors that sorely beset him. And thus it was with the English and Scotch reformers. Persecution and martyrdom followed fast upon them. They were driven from their homes to live and worship among the secret glens and in the caves of the mountains. Exiled, a noble band set sail for a wilderness land where they might build "a faith's pure shrine." Dark was the morning of our nation's day; but light appeared in the midst of deepest obscurity, and we are now entering the long, glorious evening time of light. In the great struggle that has just passed in our own land, how often has this great truth been illustrated! The gloomiest day of battle has been followed by the most cheering victories. The clouds that are too thick for human ken to pierce, are often scattered suddenly by Him who said, amid the darkness of creation: "Let there be light"—and there was light. How often has God spoken thus amid the confusion and gloom that made his people mourn? When the tale of bricks was doubled, and the straw withheld, Israel's deliverance began. When the sea was before and the Egyptians behind them, and destruction seemed near, the waters parted, and they go over. When there is no water, and the people are fainting from thirst, the rock of the wilderness is a fountain. When did Jesus appear but at the darkest period of the Jewish history, when "darkness covered the earth, and gross darkness the people." Experience affirms that the value of an object is measured by the struggle it costs to obtain it. Why wonder, then, that through the Cross comes the Crown; or through woe, comes delight? Through death comes immortal life! It is God's gracious means to unfold and intensify the best powers of our being, and by the contrasts brought upon us, manifest the worth of His gifts. God has set His throne about with mysteries; but not for concealment. It is for the sake of stimulating the appetite for truth. He gives us a little light—just enough to set us "prying about the walls of mystery," that He may, through our toil and eager desire, create an appetite and relish for truth. Then, when it is found, it shall be a surpassing gift. O, how unwise are they, who complain of God because He concealeth! What is Atheism, and every form of unbelief, but ignorance in anger, because it cannot compass the high and holy things of God? In times of sickness, anxiety and sorrow, what have been your experiences? There are not a few of us who have been tested in times of sore bereavement. Sorrow has come down like darkness that may be felt, and at first it seemed as if the heart would break. Like Job and Elijah, we wanted death to come. But the tender Savior knew our feeble frame, and when the waves were high he came to us, and there was a calm. There stole in a heavenly ray. It was not an averting of grief, but light above it, around it, through it. At evening time there was light. There is but one light that can scatter the gloom of the heart. It is the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ. If you are His, whatever the sorrow with which your heart bleeds, whatever the pains of your suffering, nothing is wanting but for you to see the light that is beyond the clouds, waiting to be revealed, and you shall be satisfied. "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

Dedication of the Twenty-fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Services attending the dedication of the Twenty-fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Ninth-avenue, were held during the day and evening yesterday.

In the morning a sermon was preached by Rev. Bishop E. S. JANES, D.D., who selected his text from the sixth chapter of Second Chronicles. He proceeded to explain the circumstances which led to the conversion of the Apostle Paul, and the vast amount of spiritual good which resulted therefrom, and alluded to the happiness which was in reserve for those who followed the teachings of the Divine Spirit in devoting the early as well as the subsequent period of life to the cause of religion. In speaking of the object of Paul's conversion, the Bishop submitted as a conclusion that we were not converted for the sole purpose of having a good time here on earth, but of making ourselves useful in the work of redeeming others. It was the duty of every one to use all the means in his power, no matter how limited, to do good. He did not know but that angels could come down on earth and circulate Bibles, relieve lazy Sunday-school teachers of their duties, and enlighten the heathen in foreign lands, but he did not see how they could do it. He did know, however, that good men and women could do all that work. The speaker next dwelt on the importance of conversion, and concluded his discourse by expressing his belief that those who had shared the labors and responsibilities of erecting the new edifice would be prospered in their Christian enterprise and have reason to rejoice.

Rev. T. W. CHADWICK, Pastor of the church, stated that the building cost between $23,000 and $24,000. $16,000 of that sum had been promised as a gift, and cash and reliable pledges amounting to $6,725 had been received, leaving a balance to be raised of $7,000. The ladies of the church had contributed $2,000, with which the furniture had been purchased, and Miss ELLEN BERLIN had made a presentation of a Bible, hymnbook and ritual, for which the thanks of the Society were extended to her.

Contributions and subscriptions were then taken from the congregation, the amount realized being nearly if not fully $7,000, the sum required to clear the church from all debt. Six gentlemen gave $500 each, a handsome sum was given by the Sunday-school children, and the choir pledged itself for $50.

The morning exercises closed with the special dedicatory service of the Methodist Church, in which Bishop JANES, Rev. W. H. FERRIS, Rev. A. K. SANFORD and Rev. Mr. CHADWICK participated.

In the afternoon a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. FERRIS, Presiding Elder, and in the evening by Rev. Mr. SANFORD.

Dedication of the Herkimer-street Baptist Tabernacle.

The Herkimer-street Baptist Tabernacle, located on Herkimer-street, corner Troy-avenue, East Brooklyn, was dedicated to Divine worship yesterday morning. The congregation was numerous, every seat in the house being filled. Rev. Dr. D. MOORE, pastor of the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, preached the dedicatory sermon, taking for his text the latter part of the fifteenth verse of the ninety-third Psalm: "Holiness becometh thy house, O Lord, forever." After service a collection was taken up, and some $2,000 were subscribed toward liquidating the debt on the property. The Sunday-school assembled in the afternoon, and the children were addressed by Rev. Mr. LOWRY, of Hanson-place Baptist Church, Rev. J. H. SMITH, of Lee-avenue Baptist Church, Mr. L. PARSONS, Vice-President of the Brooklyn Sabbath-school Union, Rev. Z. P. WILDS, and others. The register shows a total of 150 scholars, and the average attendance is about 78. The sermon in the evening was preached by Rev. Dr. F. T. HISCOX.

The attendance was large at both services, and collections being taken up at each, as well as in the Sunday-school, the total sum subscribed exceeds $3,000.

The building is frame, with brick foundation, 30 by 60 feet in extent, and will seat about 350 persons. The cost of the structure amounts to $4,000, and the ground to $3,000, making a total of $7,000. The location is one of the finest in that section of the city and in the midst of a rapidly growing neighborhood.

City Evangelization—The Necessity of Churches Down-town.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call your readers attention to the absolute necessity for more earnestness in the work of City evangelization. There is "no royal road to learning" and none to city evangelization. We must go to those with the Gospel who do not and will not come to hear it in the churches. Churches may be planted on every street and multitudes withal perish. They will not enter them. Their grandeur deters them. Their caste character repels them. The inmates of crowded boarding-houses and crowded tenement houses live beneath the shadow of many a church, whose pastor is a preacher of world-wide fame, yet live without God and die without hope. If these souls are to be saved they must be sought. There is no mode of doing this so effectively as that of instituting the pastoral relation. Place a man among such a community who from love of souls preaches the Gospel "from house to house," and he will soon be appreciated by the very class that need him. Gather into plain commodious churches planted in the midst of them. Let the working staff of these churches, whether they be clerks or carmen, merchants or hodmen, porters or physicians, have responsibility. Give them an interest in their own church. Throw upon them the care of it, and urge them to work for Jesus by means of it on the unsaved around it, and soon their influence will be felt as a power in the community. They cannot build the church themselves, and it may be at the outset they cannot sustain it, but are they, on account of their inability in this respect, to be deprived of the preached Gospel by the removal of the churches from their midst up town? It is ungenerous to do so. These workingmen cannot follow these churches to Fifth-avenue. It is unwise to do so. The Gospel is the sanative power in the community, and Christians its salt. The rich may yet wish that they had given of their abundance to leaven the masses with the Gospel. In this land of freedom, education and true Christian principle are the bulwarks of the nation. It is unchristian, also, to do so. These hard-working, well-to-do men have souls and families to be brought to Jesus and to be trained up in the knowledge of Him. Is not one such, saved in New-York, as valuable as if saved in India?

A Presbyterian Church is working at present on this plan. It stands on the corner of Market and Henry streets,—the "Church of the Sea and Land." It has assumed as its field of labor a part of the Seventh Ward, and about one quarter of a mile around the church and the sailors near it. One hundred and thirty-six sailors' boarding-houses are in its mission field. One hundred and fifty thousand sailors arrived in the port of New-York last year. Their cruising ground is near this church. Saved sailors love a spiritual home. Introduced by the church to choice society, they experience its elevating influence, and form relations in life which leave no pang. The pastor of the church (Rev. JOHN LYLE) has the assistance of an excellent eldership and a band of active church members. They have secured the services of a missionary for the sailors,—a true man of God, himself a sailor, devoted, industrious and wise in winning sailors' souls. Three female missionaries have likewise been detailed to the pastor by the New-York City Mission and by the Ladies Auxiliary of the New-York Bible Society, and for the present he takes the direction of their work. Already the work has begun to tell. The church is rapidly filling up with the very men and women we went to reach. The seats are free, but the trustees have their financial arrangements so ordered that every man, poor and rich, has the opportunity furnished him of contributing statedly to the furtherance of the Gospel. We value little what costs us little. This church is weighed down by a debt of $30,000, part of the purchase money. At present $5,000 a year are needed by it to pay interest and carry on its evangelistic efforts; and it aims at extending its efforts to the care of the orphans and widows of sailors. The experience of the pastor, who is himself a tried missionary, goes to prove that a rich harvest of souls can be reaped in such a field. Among the sailors alone many may be won to Jesus; and every saved sailor is a missionary. New-York City is the place for making missionaries among the sailors. Did our up-town churches hear the earnest words and see the burning love of sailors, in the prayer and experience meeting of the above church on each Thursday evening, they would not be slow to assume its debt and so set its band of workers free for evangelizing to their utmost ability.

Any donations toward the liquidation of the debt will be greatfully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer, H. K. CORNING, Esq., No. 84 South-street, or No. 216 Madison-avenue, and donations for the relief of the widows and orphans of sailors will be received and appropriated, after investigation of each case, by the pastor, Rev. JOHN LYLE, corner of Market and Henry streets.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—MCBRIEN, ALDERMAN.

A GARROTER.

THOMAS NAYLOR was arrested yesterday on a charge of garroting and robbing JOHN MCDONALD, of No. 28 Hamilton-street. It appears that the prisoner and his victim were shipmates, and arrived at this port a few days ago from an European port. On Saturday night they started out together for a drinking-bout, and brought up about midnight in a low Water-street dance-house, in company with two strange men. Soon after entering the place NAYLOR placed his arm round MCDONALD's throat, and held him against the wall with his knees, while the unknown men rifled the victim's pockets, finding only a $1 note. MCDONALD then yelled for assistance, and secured the attention of Officer DORSEY, of the Fourth Precinct, who ran up and arrested NAYLOR. The others succeeded in escaping. When arraigned before the acting magistrate the prisoner was locked up for trial. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

HOTEL THIEF.

JAMES G. BENNETT, aged 24 years, was arraigned before the Court yesterday on a charge of having stolen a trunk containing $40 worth of clothing from JAMES MONELL, of No. 49 Leonard-street. Mr. MONELL recently resided at the Wyoming Hotel, in Greenwich-street, and left his trunk there for a time. BENNETT also boarded at the same hotel, and finding the trunk accessible, picked it up and walked off. He was, however, arrested before he had proceeded far with the plunder. Officer KEARNS arrested BENNETT and he was committed for trial.

DISHONEST SEAMSTRESS.

FANNIE MOORE, a seamstress, who resides in Greene-street, was arrested on a charge of having stolen $65 in Treasury notes from LOUIS BEER, of No. 10 North William-street. The prisoner confessed to having stolen $17, but indignantly denied the other part of the impeachment. She was committed for trial.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

JOHN HENRY, the driver of car No. 15, of the Fourth-avenue line, whose car ran over BERTHA SACHEN on Saturday, as already reported, was arraigned before the acting magistrate yesterday on the charge of reckless driving, and he was committed to await the result of the injuries sustained by the child.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

The Police on Saturday night were unusually attentive to the fair and frail, making descents upon four of their domiciles. Two of these were in the Fifteenth Precinct, and were the same establishments upon which Capt. CAFFREY made a descent a few days ago. As the fruits of the second attempt yesterday, ELIZABETH THORN, as housekeeper at No. 11 East Eleventh-street, and EMMA HYATT, filling the same *rôle* at No. 3 East Eleventh-street, were required to give bail in the sum of $500, which, not being able to do, they were committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

The other cases were the result of a descent made by Sergts. MCCULLOUGH and JAMES, of the Twentieth Precinct, upon the premises of MINNIE LIVINGSTON, No. 212 West Thirty-fifth-street, and of KATE JOLLY, No. 219 West Thirtieth-street. MINNIE and KATE are endeavoring to introduce here one of the most bestial of the institutions of the French capital, but are meeting with poor success, as the Police invariably make a descent upon them very soon after they become established, they having been driven out of several precincts before the arrest of Saturday night. Yesterday they were both committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

MORE POLICY.

Sergt. FIELD, of the Fifteenth Precinct, brought in JOHN MCDONALD, keeper of a policy-shop in the front room, second-floor, of No. 102 East Thirteenth-street, the complainant being ELLEN CRAWFORD, attached to whose complaint was a lengthy list of numbers that might come out of the lottery wheel. MCDONALD gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer for a violation of the laws prohibiting lotteries.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

WESTBROOK'S "PARTNERS"

appeared in force in the court-room yesterday. MEYER J. GATTMAN, No. 769 Eighth-avenue, narrated that, deluded by an advertisement calling for a partner in a light, lucrative manufacturing business, on the 12th of April he paid WESTBROOK $400 and thereby secured a half-interest in a business paying $50 per day. After so doing GATTMAN found the business to consist of sending obscene pictures about the country attended by a statement that would be sure to bring the money for something to be sent thereafter, which was not sent. The principal receipts, however, of the concern were derived from the advertisements for partners. WESTBROOK appeared to have sold a half-interest in his highly lucrative operation at least once every week, but these receipts he kept to himself, no one of his numerous partners being informed of the matter. It appears that on the 7th of May he sold a half-interest to CHARLES LIKELAND, who paid him $300, and on the 4th of June he sold it again to JOSEPH B. THOMPSON, who paid him $400. All of these parties appeared yesterday and entered complaints against WESTBROOK, who was already in custody, for defrauding CHARLES KING, the full details of which affair were published in the TIMES of yesterday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Bishop Gregg, of Texas; Hon. William Bigler, Pennsylvania; Judge Trigg, Tennessee; Gen. Washburne, Wisconsin, and Hon. S. Medbury, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senators Morrill, of Maine, Grimes, of Iowa, and Wilson, of Massachusetts; Hon. F. A. Pike and Hon. S. Perham, Maine, are at the Astor House. Senator Conkling, Utica; Hon. C. E. Case, Fulton, N. Y., and Hon. Frank Hiscock, Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, is at the New-York Hotel. Odilon Barrot, of the French Legation, and Major Newdigate, British Army, are at the Brevoort House.

FIRE IN A RAILROAD DEPOT.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of the New-Haven Railroad depot, corner of Frankfort and Centre streets, occupied by MYERS & MILLER, manufacturing machinists. The flames were speedily extinguished, resulting in a loss on stock of $2,000; insured for $25,000. The fourth floor is occupied by WINTERS & FRANK, machinists, who sustained a loss of $200 by water. The building is owned by the railroad company, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000; covered by insurance.

A NEGRO ASSAULTED.—About 7 o'clock last evening a row took place in the liquor store of WILLIAM HIGGINS, No. 531 Broome-street, when several white men assaulted a colored man named CHRISTIAN BOSTWICK, who was severely injured on the head by a blow from a club. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. CHARLES DAVIS, ROBERT POOLE, WILLIAM HIGGINS, WILLIAM FORBES and MICHAEL HOGAN were arrested by the Fourteenth Precinct Police and locked up for examination.

FIRE IN TRINITY-PLACE.—At 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out among a quantity of cotton on the top floor of No. 80 Trinity-place. The fire was soon extinguished, but not before a damage of $2,000 was occasioned; insured for $6,000. The cotton is owned by PATRICK DOLLARD. The building is damaged about $200; no insurance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUICIDE.—Coroner LYNCH was notified yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of Mr. WILLIAM MALIN, who died about daylight yesterday morning at his residence, No. 271 Myrtle-avenue, as supposed from the effects of prussic acid, administered by his own hand. The deceased was formerly Steward of the Kings County Almshouse, but was dismissed last Fall to make way for a person of more political influence. Since that time he has been out of employment, and all his savings having become exhausted, with no prospects of bettering his condition, he became despondent. He returned home at an early hour on Sunday morning, having been out nearly all night. His wife, who was in bed, asked him where he had been, to which he made an evasive reply, and seating himself beside the window lit his pipe and smoked for some time. Mrs. MALIN fell asleep, but was awakened some time thereafter by heavy breathing, and, getting up, discovered her husband lying on the floor beside the bed. She tried to arouse him, but without avail, and in about fifteen minutes thereafter he breathed his last. The deceased was an Englishman by birth, 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and three small children. An empty bottle, inverted, and a glass were found upon the window sill where he had been sitting on his return home. A *post mortem* examination was made by direction of the Coroner, and the stomach sent to the City Hospital for the purpose of having the contents analyzed.

STABBED.—A man named CHRISTIAN MEECE, a cigar maker, was arrested by Officer MCGIRR, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, on Saturday night last, on the charge of committing a feloneous assault upon a boy named THOMAS KENNEDY, aged 16 years. It appears that MEECE and some friends called at No. 10 Furman-street, on invitation, and passed the time in conversation and drinking lager. KENNEDY, who lives in one of the upper floors, came down stairs, and running against MEECE, spilled his drink. This irritated the latter, who struck at him with a knife he had in his hand and inflicted a serious, and perhaps dangerous, wound in the back. MEECE was locked up to await examination, and the boy was conveyed to the City Hospital.

THE LATE POLICE COMMISSIONER BERGEN.—The remains of the late JOHN G. BERGEN were conveyed from the residence of the family, corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, Gowanus, yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, and consigned to the last resting place on Edgewood-avenue, in Greenwood Cemetery. The body was accompanied by a large concourse of relatives and friends. The burial services were conducted by Rev. N. P. PIERCE, after which they repaired to the Gowanus Dutch Reformed Church, of which deceased had been a member, where the reverend gentleman preached the funeral discourse to a congregation which thronged every portion of the building.

EXCISE VIOLATIONS.—LOUIS MILLER, keeper of a lager beer-saloon, corner of India and Washington streets, Greenpoint, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer DEPEW, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, for keeping his place open at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning......JAMES MCELROY, saloon keeper, was yesterday arrested by Officer BUCKINGHAM, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, for keeping his establishment open after 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The place is on India-street near Union-avenue, Greenpoint. Both parties will be examined to-day.

SCARCITY OF REVENUE STAMPS.—The scarcity of revenue stamps, used by lager-beer brewers on the quarter kegs, has caused some trouble to the brewers in the Sixteenth Ward. Mr. FRED. FRIES, the proprietor of the extensive brewery corner of Meserole-street and Bushwick-avenue, applied to the proper authorities for stamps, but was unable to obtain them. He ventured to supply beer to some customers without the stamp, whereupon the kegs were seized. It is supposed that the exigency of the case will be duly considered by the Collector.

BURGLARIES.—The confectionery store of ABRAHAM BECUDE, on the corner of Fulton and York streets, was feloniously entered on Saturday night by breaking open the rear hall door, and stealing therefrom $3 in pennies and a box of cigars, in all valued at $8....The apartments of THOMAS PARKER, No. 36 Main-street, were broken open on Saturday night and robbed of bed-clothing valued at some $17, with which the thief escaped.

THE ADELPHI ACADEMY.—The corner-stone of the new Adelphi Academy, corner Lafayette-avenue and Hall-street, Brooklyn, will be laid on Tuesday afternoon, 23d inst., by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Preliminary exercises, including addresses by Mr. BEECHER, Dr. BUDDINGTON and others, will be held at Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, corner Lafayette-avenue, beginning at 5 P. M.

ALLEGED THEFT OF TABLE LINEN.—THOMAS ROBBINS, aged 22, a painter by occupation, was arrested on Saturday, upon the complaint of JOHN A. MOODY, who charges him with having, some time in February last, stolen a quantity of table linen, valued at $150, from the Agricultural Works at the foot of Jay-street. The accused was held for a hearing.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Presiding Judge Leonard.

Nos.
8—Steck vs. Russell.
9—The Same vs. Kelly.
19—Hackley vs. Hope.
27—The People ex rel. Mott vs. Connelly.
29—Richardson vs. Frank.
34—Chicago and Great Eastern R. R. Co. vs. McHenry.
36—Moore vs. Haskell.
44—In re. the Petition of Andrews for examination.
49—McIntyre vs. Fitch.
59—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
62—Dana vs. Strasburger.
63—In re. The Russell File Company.
70—Wicks vs. Redich.

Nos.
73—Hicks vs. Furman.
80—Alexander vs. N. Y. Mutual Coal Co.
81—Lippmann vs. Mandell.
89—Cummings vs. James Gordon Bennett.
90—Alexander vs. N. Y. Mutual Coal Co.
97—Waterbury vs. Ross et al.
98—The Same vs. The Same.
99—Crawford et al. vs. Lichtenheim.
106—Waterbury vs. Ross.
115—Quackenboss vs. La Bau.
122—Brush et al. vs. Brush et al.

The call commences at No. 123—Oppenheim vs. Schmidt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.
Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.
198—Jones vs. Keely.
199—Baker vs. The Liverpool and G. W. S. S. Company.
200—Burke vs. Dunsher.
201—Wolff vs. Marcus.

Nos.
202—Walton vs. Fruse.
203—Fine vs. Hettrick.
204—See vs. Schultz.
205—McFarlane, Jr., vs. Baumberger.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 20.

FLOUR dull and unsettled; declined 75c.@$1; family $11@$11 75. WHEAT dull; declined 20c; sales at $2@$2 10, with better supply. CORN dull and nominal; nothing doing. OATS firm; 84c.@85c. in bulk; supply light. RYE scarce; $1 50 at the close. BARLEY dull. COTTON firmer and in fair demand, at 24c. for middling. WHISKY steady, 31c. MESS PORK active, $23. BULK MEATS active and higher; 11c. for Shoulders; 13c. for Sides; 14c. for clear Sides. BACON active and higher, with pressing demand at 12c. for Shoulders; 14c. for Sides; 14½c. for clear Sides. HAMS firm; 18c. for common, and 21c. for sugar cured. LARD dull and no demand. BUTTER firm; 18c.@20c. for fresh to good. CHEESE dull, 12c.@13c. SUGAR firm, 12c.@16c. for raw, and 12¾c. for refined. COFFEE steady, 25c.@28c. Gold 138¾. Exchange firm but unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 20.

COTTON firmer; sales 1,000 bales; Low Middling 24½c.; receipts 740 bales; exports 7,320. LOUISIANA SUGAR—Fair, 3¼c.; prime 14½c.; strictly prime 15c.; stock very small. No MOLASSES in market. FLOUR—Stock light; Double Extra $11 75; Choice $18 50@$19. CORN—Stock light and market firm; Yellow and Mixed $1 25@$1 35; White $1 40@$1 45. OATS firm, but very light stock; sales at $1 05. PORK quiet; $24 95@$25. BACON in good jobbing demand; Shoulders 13c.; Rib 14c.; Clear Sides 15¼c. LARD quoted at 13¾c., in tierces; 14c. in kegs. Gold 139¾. Sterling Exchange 151@154; New-York, sight, ⅛@⅜ premium.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 20.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,400 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13@$13 50 for Red Winter; $14 for White; $15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 30. CORN in limited demand; sales 13,000 bushels Indiana at 92¼. OATS, BARLEY, RYE, and PEAS nominal. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts $22@$25; Shipstuffs $27@$30 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady; Wheat 10c.; Corn 8½c. to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 70c.; to Albany 50c.; to New-York by Railroad and River 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—15,400 bushels Wheat; 68,000 bushels Corn; 2,486,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 20.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Flour, 1,400 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 93,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels. FLOUR in fair demand; Spring 25c. lower; sales $11@$11 25. RYE FLOUR in good inquiry; sales 200 bbls. at $7; New held $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT quiet; sales 4,000 bushels; White Canada, $2 80@$2 90; New Amber, Ohio, $2 70. CORN dull and unsettled; sales 16,000 bushels choice No. 1 Western at 92c.; good New Toledo, 90c. closing weak. OATS nominal, 72c.@75c. as to quantity. RYE—Sales 3,000 bushels at $1 20 for Western. BARLEY unchanged. MESS PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal, $2 35@2 40.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 20.

COTTON quiet but firm; Middling Uplands 25½c. COFFEE dull and nominally unchanged. FLOUR—Baltimore Family and high grades of extra declined 50c. WHEAT declined 5c.@15c.; Red ranges from $2@$2 60, and White from $2 25@$3. CORN steady; Yellow, $1 12@$1 14; White, $1 16@$1 18. OATS, 98c.@$1. PROVISIONS advancing; Bulk Shoulders 11½c. and Sides 13c.; Bacon Shoulders 12½c. and Sides 14¼c. PORK, LARD and BEEF quiet and nominally unchanged. SUGAR dull, but from 11¾@12c, for fair to good refining grocery grades; 12½c.@14c. for Porto Rico. WHISKY nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 20.

FLOUR quiet but unchanged. Wheat firmer; sales No. 1 at $2 35; No. 2 at $1 98@$2 05. CORN firm; sales at 85c. for No. 1; 80½c.@80¾c. for No. 2. OATS firm and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at 64c.@65c. for No. 2. RYE firm but quiet at $1 25@$1 26 for No. 1. PROVISIONS active; Mess Pork, $22 75@$23. LARD quiet at 12½c. CATTLE dull at $6 50@$7 50 for fair to good shipping. LIVE HOGS quiet and declined 5c.@10c.; sales at $6 75@$7 for common. SHEEP dull; $3@$3 75. SALES—3,200 bbls Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 163,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 20.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON dull. HEMP, $1 50@$1 75 for undressed, and $2 75@$2 90 for dressed. FLOUR active for fresh ground and new extra at $10; Double Extra, $11@$12; Choice and Fancy, $13@$15. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.@6c.; fair and good new Fall, $2 10@$2 16; Prime, $2 20@$2 30. CORN active; White, $1 07@$1 14, the latter for fancy; 96c.@$1 for Yellow; 95c.@96c. for Mixed. OATS firmer at 97c.@$1. RYE advancing at $1 20@$1 40, the latter with sacks. PROVISIONS advancing; Shoulders, 11½c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 15c.; Rib, 13½c. WHISKY nominal.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 20.

TOBACCO—sales, 1,800 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $3@$16 75. Superfine FLOUR neglected; No. 1 New $12 50. WHEAT $1 75. CORN, delivered, $1 03@$1 05. OATS 87c. MESS PORK $23. BACON active and advancing; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 15c.; Fancy Hams, 20½c.; all packed. LARD, in tierces, 12¾c. RAW WHISKY, in bond, 30c. COTTON, 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 20.

FLOUR declined 25c.@50c.; Superfine $8 25; Extras $9 25. WHEAT dull; home demand limited; sales 2,000 bushels New Red at $2 75. RYE steady; sales at 65c. CORN quiet; sales 7,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 10, Yellow $1 13. OATS 90c. PROVISIONS advancing. LARD 13½c. WHISKY in bond 30c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 20.

COTTON, 23c.@25c.; receipts, 54 bales; exports, 436 bales. FLOUR, $10 50. CORN, $1 15@$1 20 for White. OATS, $1 05. PORK, $25@$25 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 14½c.@15c. LARD, 14c.@14½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, July 20.

COTTON nominal at 23c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 52c. RESIN steady at $2 75@$5 75; one lot extra pale sold at $8.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, July 20.

COTTON quiet; sales 100 bales; Low Middling, 22c.; receipts, 17 bales.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, July 20.

COTTON—Holders prices are too high for buyers; few bales sold; Middling held at 24c.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, July 20.

COTTON active and in good demand and advancing: sales 210 bales; Middlings, 24½c.@25c.; receipts none.

TOLEDO, Saturday, July 20.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declined 5c.; Amber, $2 20. Corn unchanged. OATS, 74c. offered for No. 1.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 20.

Stocks are quiet; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 52⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¼; Gold, 139½; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

BANKER NOT ROBBED.—The house of J. STUART, Esq., Banker, No. 33 Nassau-st., was saved from being robbed on Wednesday night by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 21—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Bourfoy, Miss Camp, A. Camp, Miss Hargreates, Kate and Rose Solkin, Master Solkin, Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, daughter and servant, Katrina, Sarah, Silvia and Kari Petronean, G. Hahn, M. Coartice, Mme. Cleoler, Miss S. Jones, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Little, Miss Walker, Mrs. Baroman, M[illegible]royd, J. E. Schoonmaker, Mr. Page, M[illegible] Heyward, H. Price and lady, Mrs. Morri[illegible]row, Jas. Lupton, Mr. Crendiropule, D. [illegible] Carpenter, A. Chambers, B. Crickard, J. [illegible] Syoms, G. Sandford, W. Ripley, Chas. Boot[illegible] Walters, Mr. Grooes, C. O. Larkin, M. S. [illegible] Ferner, H. S. Maloolmson, Rev. N. Jones, [illegible]ley, Alex. Jones, Julius Frankell, Dr. Ack[illegible] Stringfield, Mr. Ropes, J. Rogers, J. Benot[illegible] Bride, Mr. Brown, Rev. A. Hitchins, R. G. [illegible] Latham, and 749 in the steerage.

JULY 21—*In steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Starbuck, Miss St[illegible] and R. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, [illegible] Mr. Wagner, Robert Selway, B. Nally, [illegible] Dunsford, and 759 in the steerage.

JULY 21—*In steamship Edinburgh, from L[illegible]* Mortimer and infant, Jas. Potts, Mr. S[illegible] Page, Mr. Beezley, Mr. Beezoni, Mrs. [illegible] daughter, Capt. Chase, and 909 in the steerage.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—[illegible] and wife, H. Hodgkins and two children, [illegible] Pierce, wife and child; Miss M. Allen, Mr[illegible]bins, Major D. S. Williamson, Charles Bu[illegible] James, Theo. Hesse, Rev. H. Goodwin, [illegible] daughters; P. Hazeon and wife, Mrs. Sa[illegible] R. Van Bennett, Dr. H. T. Persons, A. W[illegible] Gilmour, Capt. H. Carden, Alex. Crerve, M[illegible] John G. Hodge, Robert Hevener, W. E. Bry[illegible] Miss Bryan, G. W. Towle, wife and two chi[illegible] McClelland, wife, daughter, three childr[illegible]vant; W. A. Chapman, W. E. Ingersoll, J[illegible]son, J. M. Walker, S. P. Budd, Miss A. Ru[illegible] H. Lissack, B. H. Coit, Mrs. E. D. Burr, A[illegible]ler, J. J. Southgate, Charles Chaffey, Capt[illegible]gan, wife and two children; S. Levi, wife [illegible] Caroline Paule, Morris Speyer, wife, infa[illegible]vant; Mrs. P. Sherman and two children, S[illegible] wife and three children; C. Platt and wife[illegible]gins, Major R. H. Porter, U. S. A.; J. C. [illegible] wife, Benjamin Holliday and servant, J. [illegible] Walter E. Morris and wife, Adam Kinkle, w[illegible] L. B. Stevens, W. W. Wakeman, Robert P. [illegible] J. Henderson, wife and three children, F. [illegible] and two children, Miss B. Cohn, E. A. Bigle[illegible] John Hudson, Mrs. S. F. Butterworth, Mrs. [illegible]gan, child and servant, G. Fouse, J. Cough[illegible] Coughlin, H. C. Shute, J. C. Williamson, W[illegible] Miss Sellon, three sisters and three childre[illegible] Quin, Thomas S. Boardman, J. H. Walke[illegible] Hill and wife, Joseph G. W. Hill, Thomas [illegible] F. Herz and wife, Philip Harris, C. Bressa[illegible]gins, William M. Jayne, Charles Jayne, D[illegible] Asa Taylor, Alexander Piquet, O. C. Mitche[illegible] Green, A. A. Baker, A. E. Hutchinson, S. [illegible]mour Ames, A. G. Fry, A. N. Stewart, F. [illegible]boy, B. F. Scott and wife, Thomas Herriel[illegible]brauch, David Duplessis, Robert D. Ree[illegible] three children, David Gage, Mrs. L. F. May, [illegible] and boy, George Koph, Henry Von Haver[illegible] Landecker and three children, Peter Casta[illegible] and two children, C. Petherbridge, Mrs. Wr[illegible] Tasuki, Gonruk, Sangimato, Mourakami, [illegible] Thomas McKennon, E. P. Mitchell, Wm. [illegible] Myrick Loud, R. Hutchinson, Michael Lam[illegible] Courchaire, Henry Trautman, Edward Ja[illegible] Jackson, Wm. Colman, Mrs. J. G. Greenfel[illegible] and servant; Francis Lang, wife and 2 chil[illegible] Dick and wife, Miss Blanche Milford, Re[illegible]ham, M. Peters, Wm. Henry, W. H. Stern[illegible] Foster, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Pahnwitz, Thos. [illegible]gene Macshane, Alex. Kerr, James Thomp[illegible] Cutbill and wife, E. B. Ford, J. M. Worth, [illegible] Lynch, U. S. N.; Henry E. Mullen, U. S. N[illegible] Brush, U. S. N.; Jacob Mills, H. Dwyer, J[illegible] J. D. Dickenson, S. Edwards, R. Dinsmore, [illegible]ford, Wm. Robertson, E. Mitchell, G. Lyon, E. F. Stephens, John Wilkinson, S. T. Ritson, Wm. James, Mrs. W. C. Greenleaf and children, Capt. J. Webb and wife, Geo. Knox, John Barker, M. Herdger, Ramon Duran, and 135 in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Barnes from Savannah—B. Holmes and lady, E. Stuart, lady and son, Theo. Blois and wife, N. B. Knapp, wife, child and nurse; Mrs. H. Taylor, Mrs. F. Lorenze, Mrs. G. A. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Capt. N. King, W. H. Young, Mrs. C. Boulter, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. G. M. Richards, Mrs. A. Doyle, Miss Kate Brown, Miss Ada Wilbur, sister and servant, Mrs. E. Copp, son and servant, Mrs. A. McNulty and servant, Miss Eva F. McNulty, T. J. Flint, wife, two children and servant, Mrs. M. A. Calis, Miss M. A. Calis, Mrs. H. Headman, Capt. Mosely, Mrs. W. H. Davis, Miss Saltyman, W. H. Westcott, Miss M. Westcott, Master C. Westcott, J. R. T. Haymes, J. T. Briere, M. H. Williams, Jr., W. B. McMaster, A. Brandon, A. Bradley, M. J. Marks, R. D. Munford, H. L. Gue, E. Hopkins, C. M. Bravo, H. L. Backus, John Reilly, Joseph Law, Jasper Kelly.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston—Francis McFarland, M. Flannery, Samuel H. McCormac, R. Evans and lady, Miss Moore, Mrs. Moore and 3 children, Mrs. Cora Lee.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 47 | Sun sets..... 7 25 | Moon rises...10 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 14 | Gov. Island.12 03 | Hell Gate.... 1 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 21.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, Bridgman, Liverpool 6th and Queenstown 8th inst., with mdse. and 718 passengers to John G. Dale. Had fine weather during the passage. 19th, lat. 41 22, lon. 65 18, signalized steamship Etna, bound E.; 20th, 3:46 P. M., 56 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamships Guiding Star and City of Paris; 6:08, the Hamburg steamer; 6:25, Hibernia; 6:35; Pennsylvania; 7:10, Atalanta, all bound E.

Steamship Minnesota, Harris, Liverpool 10th and Queenstown 11th inst., with mdse. and 773 passengers to Williams & Guion. 18th inst., passed ship Trenton, of Liverpool, bound E.; 19th, a steamer, supposed the Etna, bound E.

Steamship City of Antwerp, Mirehouse, Liverpool 10th and Queenstown 11th inst., with mdse. and 813 passengers to John G. Dale. July 19, lat. 41 50, lon. 64 20, passed steamship Etna, bound E.; same time, ship Lady Blessington, from Shields for New-York.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Conner, Aspinwall July 13, with treasure, freight and 379 passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 16th, at 6:30 P. M., 30 miles north of Navassa, passed steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 21st inst., 30 miles south of Delaware, passed steamship San Jacinto, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans 14th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston 66 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Progress, Woodward, Liverpool June 4, with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. June 26, lat. 47 40, lon. 40 40, in a heavy gale from N. W., lost two lower topsails, parted main topmast back stays, shifted cargo and did other damage; 14th inst., lon. 66 30, was boarded by pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13; since then have had light winds and calms.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London June 12, with mdse. and 180 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Ella Norton, Nickels, San Francisco March 19, with wheat to Dearborn Bros. Arr. at Cape Henry July 13; was 50 days up to Cape Horn.

Bark Garibaldi, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Rotterdam 52 ds., with mdse. to R. M. Sloman & Edye. June 26, lat. 48 42, lon. 38 40, experienced a hurricane from S. S. E. to W. N. W., in which lost lower foretopsail and staysail, and shipped several heavy seas, which started everything movable about decks, stove skylights, and partly filling the cabin with water.

Bark Brazileira, (Brem.,) Wessels, Rio Janeiro 32 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark David Nickels, Coombs, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Christiana, (Norw.,) Lange, Leghorn 62 ds., with marble, &c., to order. Has had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Cereal, (of Sunderland,) Bolt, Newcastle 53 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston. Had heavy weather, and lost sails, &c.

Bark Clara, (Br.,) Morgan, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark H. L. Routh, Robinson, Glasgow 49 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Had light westerly winds with rain and fog most of the passage.

Brig Narraguagus, Layton, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Sarah Ann, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Lynch, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Baring & Archibald.

Brig Antelope, Rumble, Glace Bay 7 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Hampden, Gott, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Lingan 7 ds., with coal to O. B. Swain.

Schr. D. Jones, Seabury, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Scoville, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Avery, Wellfleet, with mackerel.

Schr. E. Biglow, (Br.,) Barker, Bridgeport, C. B., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Edwin Watson, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Wood, Windsor 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Ida May, (Br.,) Buck, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. White Swan, Collins, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. E. N. Perry, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Island Home, Allen, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Cygnet, ——, Addison, with lath.

Schr. Mt. Hope, Varnum, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Gentile, Henderson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Carvo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. S. P. Cooper, Wheaton, Newport.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Gow, New-Haven.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Clark, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. J. B. Smith, Williams, New-Haven.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime.

Schr. Eliza Frances, Sawyer, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Rogers, Newport.

Schr. R. Leach, Pillsbury, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Gen. Howard, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. Kate Stevens, ——, Providence.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Jones, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Fred. Reed, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Panthea, Rackett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. T. Jefferson, Chase, New-Bedford.

WIND—At sunset, N.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 21.—Arr. brigs Poinsett, Remedios; Isabel Beurmann, Cow Bay; schrs. Clarissa Ann, Bordeaux; William, Barbados.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Escort, from Liverpool for New-York, received a pilot 17th inst. off George's Shoals from pilot-boat Frances Perkins, No. 13.

Spoken, &c.

Carl & August—bark, from Valparaiso for Falmouth, May 12, off Staten Land.

Jonathan Chase—bark, for Philadelphia, July 9, lat. 43 30, lon. 55 50.

Lorenzo—bark, June 9, lat. 17 55 S., lon. 32 30.

Martin W. Brett—bark, strg. S. S. W., July 4, lat. 27 09 N., lon. 56 10.

Silistra—ship, from Glasgow for Otogo, June 9, lat. 17 70 S., lon. 32 30.

Success—ship, from Mobile for Liverpool, June 10, off Cape Clear.

Wild Wave—brig, strg. E., May 8, lat. 56 36 S., lon. 70 49.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. July 9, steamer Ocean Queen, Conner, New-York; 12th, bark Magdalena, Searle, New-York. Cld. July 6, brig Mary C. Connery, Swan Islands; 9th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 13th, steamer Ocean Queen, Conner, New-York.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 441, July 20, 1867.
4, 29, 50, 45, 31, 21, 20, 63, 17, 47.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 442, July 20, 1867.
51, 62, 69, 7, 46, 44, 43, 38, 42, 19, 60, 14.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 365, July 20, 1867.
63, 13, 16, 31, 57, 51, 27, 41, 72, 69.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 366, July 20, 1867.
32, 14, 65, 36, 66, 74, 76, 78, 74, 10, 50.

Circulars and information [illegible] J. CLUTE, [illegible] and 113 Fulton-st.

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